CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION MADHYA PRADESH

Draft by

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BHOPAL

1(a)—364 R. G. India/ND/88

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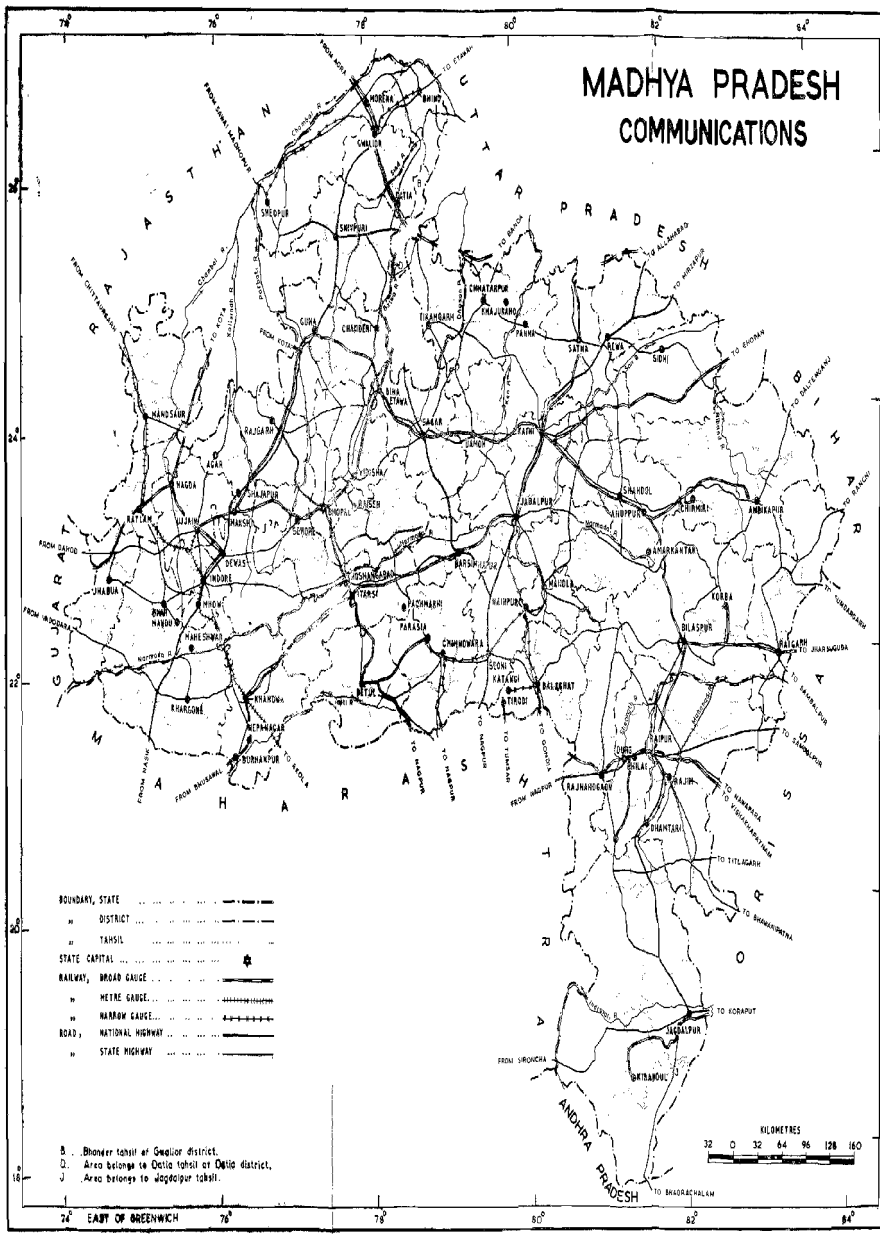

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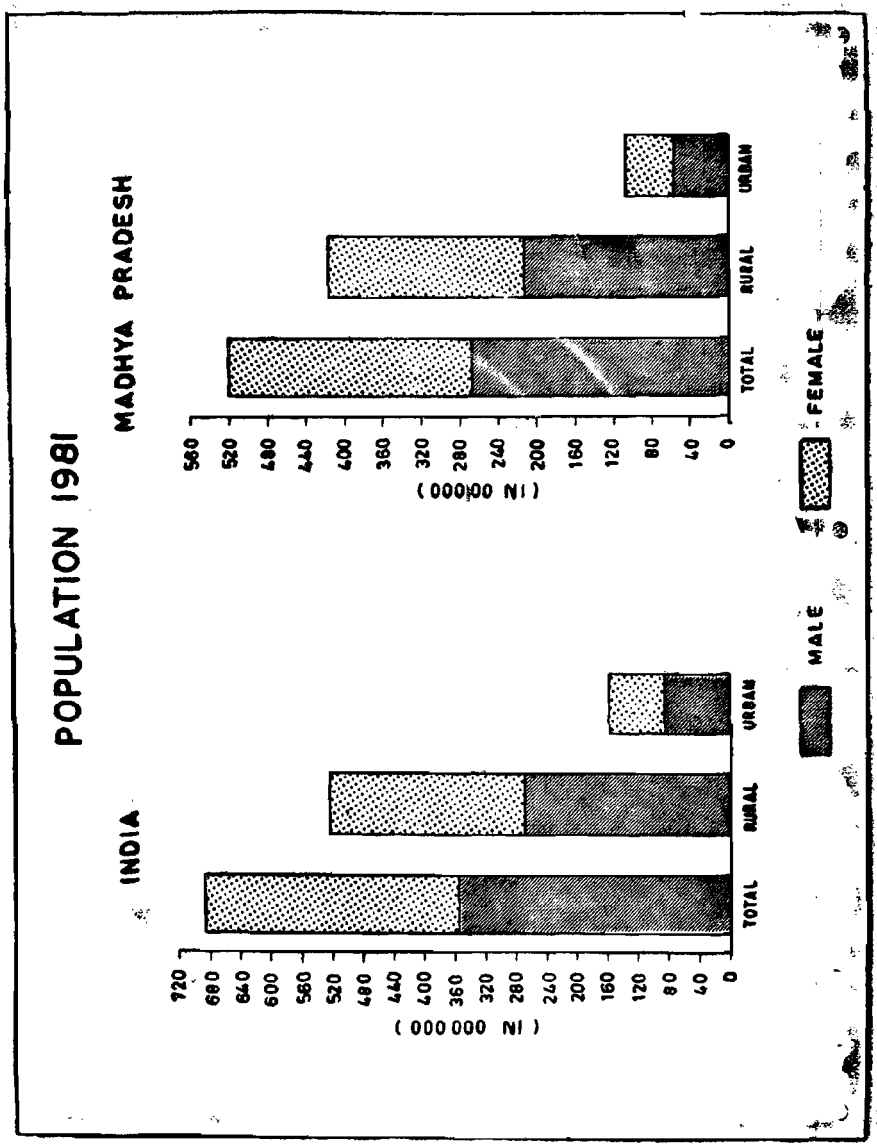
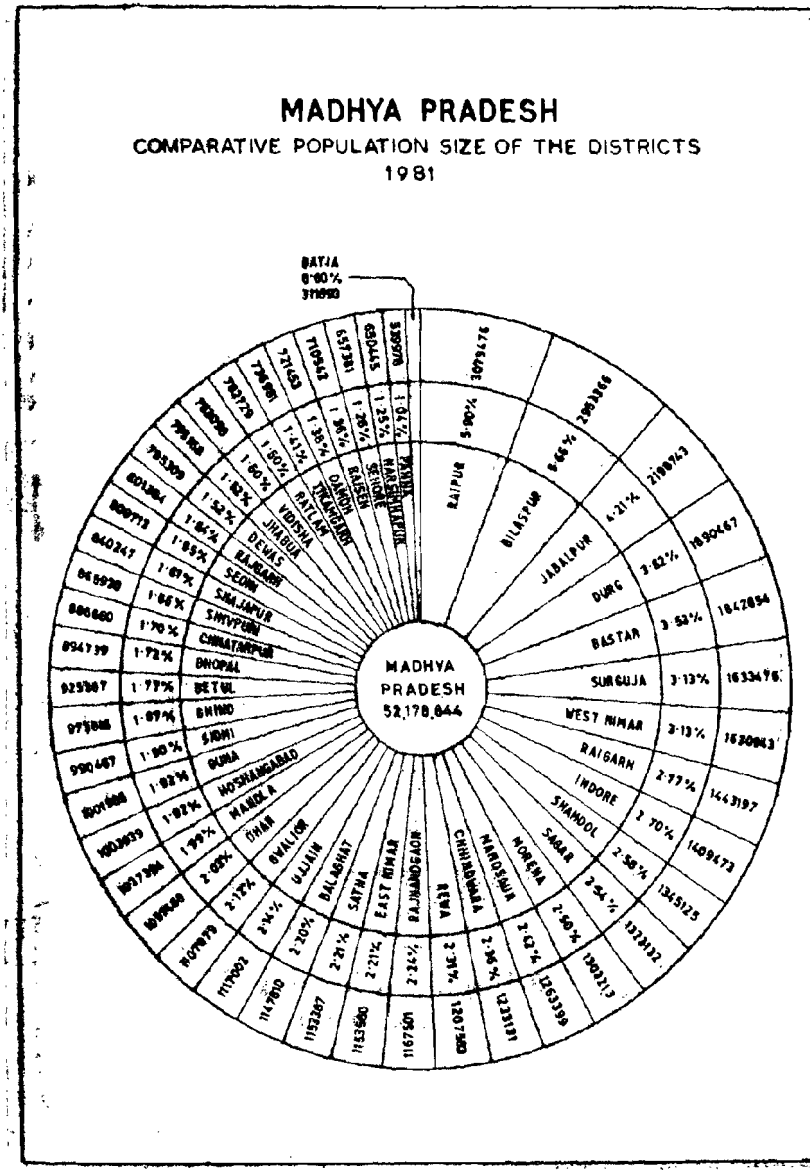

POPULATION 1981
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
(IN 000 000)
(IN 000000)
720
680
640
600
560
520
480
440
400
360
320
280
240
200
160
120
80
40
0
TOTAL
RURAL
URBAN
MALE
FEMALE


MADHYA PRADESH
COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS
1981
MADHYA PRADESH
52,178,844
RAIPUR
BILASPUR
JABALPUR
DURG
BASTAR
SURGUJA
WEST NIMAR
RAIGARH
INDORE
SHAHDOL
SAGAR
MORENA
HARDA/HOSH
CHHINDWARA
REWA
RAJNANDGAON
EAST NIMAR
SATNA
BALAGHAT
ULJAIN
GWALIOR
DHAR
MANDLA
HOSHANGABAD
GUNA
SIDHI
BHIND
BETUL
DHOPAL
CHHATARPUR
SHIVPURI
SHAJAPUR
SEONI
RAJGARH
DEWAS
JHABUA
VIDISHA
RATLAM
TIKAMGARH
DAMOH
RAISEN
SEHORE
NARSINGHPUR
PANNA
DATIA

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an un-broken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating corpus.

At the time of 1971 Census it was, therefore, keeping in view such lay and average readers in view the idea was conceived of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik W. Van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI
July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA,
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA.

PREFACE

Indian Census has emerged as the single source of producing voluminous data on various aspects of population. The data collected through the Census schedules are compiled, tabulated and published in bulky volumes. Indian Census is thus a mine of information. The data presented are in the form of innumerable tables in many volumes. These are of great value to all those interested in or concerned with the population of our country. But for a general reader, who wants to have a general idea of the main characteristics of the population of the State, has to wade through these bulky volumes. It is from this point of view to cater to the needs of not only general readers but also those in high schools and colleges, this volume, a popular version of the census report is presented to the readers.

The need for a popular version of the Census Report was initially suggested by Late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, the former Home Minister of India on the eve of 1961 Census. It came as a directive during the inaugural address by the then Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan on the occasion of the conference of Directors of Census in May, 1969. It was late Shri A Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India of 1971 Census, who included this popular version of Census Report as part of the publication programme of the 1971 Census. Unfortunately no such popular version was brought in Madhya Pradesh. But this popular version of 'Portrait of Population' was not a part of the publication programme, drawn out initially on the eve of 1981 Census. It is the present Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Shri V. S. Verma, who, on popular demand, revived this publication in the 1981 Census. It is under his able guidance and constant pursuation, that this volume has seen the light of the day.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri K. C. Dubey, under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out

deserves all credit for its success, but he had to leave the organisation for taking up some other important assignment before this volume could be made ready for the press.

I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, present Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time.

I am greateful to Shri N. Rama Rao, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues Shri R. P. Tomar and Shri V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Shri Babulal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft. I am also thanful to Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for the guidance given in preparing the maps and diagrams given in this report.

In my own office, I am grateful to Shri M. G. Mohril, Assistant Director who drafted some of the chapters. The inset tables were prepared by S/Shri Mohd Israil, Investigator; O. P. Sharma, Sr. Supervisor; R. P. Verma and C. K. Mishra, Statistical Assistants, ably supervised by Shri V. S. Joshi, Assistant Director and Shri Vishram Singh, Investigator. The maps and charts were prepared under the able guidance of Shri K. M. Dhawle, Sr. Geographer. I am thankful to all of them.

BHOPAL :

November 9, 1988

M. L. SHARMA

Deputy Director of Census Operations,
MADHYA PRADESH

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

With an area of 443,446 sq. km, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State of the Indian Union which is regarded as the heartland of India. It is bounded by 7 States viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The present State of Madhya Pradesh which has come into being on 1st November, 1956 as a result of the Reorganisation of States on linguistic basis is made up of the five regions viz., Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal States, Sironj sub-division of Vidisha district which was formerly part of Rajasthan and the Mahakoshal region consisting of 17 districts of the erstwhile State of Madhya Pradesh. No jurisdictional change has taken place in the State's boundary since then. There has, however, been reconstitution of district boundaries of Sehore and Durg districts of 1971 as a result of which two new districts viz., Bhopal and Rajnandgaon have been created. Sehore district of 1971 was bifurcated into Sehore and Bhopal districts on 13-9-1972 and Durg district of 1971 was bifurcated into Durg and Rajnandgaon districts on 5-1-1973. The State has 45 districts, 190 tahsils and 327 towns as per position existing at the count of 1981 Census. Thus the population figures presented in this volume relate to the sunrise of 1st March, 1981, the data presented are for the territorial units as existed on that date.

The main source of population statistics in our country is the Census taken once in every ten years. The Census provides a wide variety of data which are of great interest and importance to every citizen. Many interesting features of our population are revealed. But to know and understand them fully one has to wade through bulky volumes of traditional Census reports and tables. Therefore in order to provide the most comprehensive image of the population at one place, this small booklet is an attempt to present the portrait of population of Madhya Pradesh as it stands at the count of 1981. The population is a dynamic entity : it is constantly changing from moment to moment because of the eternal cycle of birth and death as well as by constant movement of population. The Statement of population has, therefore, little sense unless the point of time

to which it relates is also stated. Census presents a snap-shot picture taken at the moment of sunrise of 1st March, 1981. It, therefore, intends to give as detailed a snap-shot of our population as revealed by the latest Census taken in 1981 so that the general reader is able to familiarise himself with the demographic facts of this State.

It is worthwhile to examine what a Census is and to see modern Census taking in India. The word 'Census' is derived from the Latin Word 'Censere' meaning 'to assess' or 'to rate'. It dates back to the first or second Century B.C. when the Magistrates of Rome were required to prepare population registers for the purpose of imposing taxes and also to determine the liability of adult males for compulsory military service. The fall of Roman Empire and the subsequent growth and spread of the feudal system briefly put an end to such periodical accounting of the population. It is believed that Ancient Babylonia, China and Egypt had such census-taking some 30 centuries B.C. Long before Christ, the prophet Moses carried out the Census of the fighting men of Israel. Much later in 1086 A.D. William, the conqueror conducted a kind of enumeration of English proprietors in order to determine the extent of their land holdings and their value and liabilities. Changhis Khan had also carried out the Census of the people of his conquered territory with a view to determine their capacity for taxation during the later part of the 12th Century and the early 13th Century A.D. Evidences are there that many other countries conducted Census in some form or the other and for different purposes.

Like many other advanced countries of the World, India too was familiar with population counts from ancient times. The Harrapa and Mohan-jo-daro excavations reveal that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millenium B.C. and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the people of Mesopotamia and Egypt.* The celebrated "Arthashashtra" evolved by one of the greatest genius of political administration, Kautilya during the days of Maurya in third century B.C. prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of State policy for the purpose of taxation. It contained a detailed description of methods of conducting population Census. During the Moghul period extensive records used to be maintained of land, production, population, famines etc. During the time of Akbar the Great, the administration report

*The Indian Year Book, 1944-45.

known as the Ain-i-Akbari included comprehensive data pertaining to population, industry, wealth, and many other characteristics.

However, during the mediaeval period, the importance of census taking did not find favour with the people and thus it was neglected. During this period, Census-taking in India suffered a setback in the political administration of the country. Also during this period the history of the country was somewhat disturbed. But with the advent of the East India Company, better political conditions and the necessity to explore and establish the facts of so vast a country again led to the revival of Census-taking. For obvious reasons such as defence, collection of revenue and taxes and employment of the population in profitable trades and services with a view to maximum exploitation of the human resources that the sub-continent offered, the East India Company was anxious to obtain reliable estimates of the population in its ever-expanding Indian settlements. Its servants therefore turned their hands to obtaining such population estimates from as early as the year 1600. By the time that the British Crown took over the Government of the East India Company's territories in the sub-continent, demographic methods and practices had established themselves quite firmly. Meanwhile, England had begun her Census series in 1801 and the English Parliament was naturally anxious to ascertain the population of the dependencies and territories of the empire also. It took some time to plan and carry out systematic Censuses but the counts taken during the years between 1820 and 1830, even though they did not satisfy the requirements of a modern census, gave some of the best estimates and prepared the ground for modern census-taking in India. In 1856, the Government of India had agreed upon the principle that a general population census would be taken in 1871. Model Census schedules and questionnaires had already been patiently worked out by W.C. Plowden in 1865. The years 1867-72 were spent in taking the Census by the actual counting of heads in as much of the country as was practicable. This was not, however, synchronous nor did it cover the entire territory controlled by the British. It was thus a beginning to conduct a regular census in the modern sense of the term. In 1881 the first complete census of the population on uniform basis was conducted throughout India providing the most complete and continuous demographic record for any comparable population. Since then Census has been held in every 10 years.

The Government of India recognised the importance of population statistics and set up a Population Data Committee

in the year 1944 to examine and advise the Government on the available data relating to growth of population. The Bhore Committee, constituted for the purpose recommended the appointment of Registrar General of Vital and Population Statistics at the centre and Superintendents (now Directors) in the provinces. Thus the Registrar General's Office came into being on a permanent basis. The Census Act was enacted in 1948 which provided legal basis for census taking in India.

The last Census was held in Feb-March 1981. This was the 12th in the series of modern Indian Censuses. There is hardly any country which has had an unbroken chain of regular decennial censuses over the last 100 years. Even the World War did not deter this country from completing its Census according to schedule.

The Census of India has been more than a mere counting of heads. It has gone much beyond this limited purpose and has recorded data at various times not only on the population of the country but also on its diverse languages, castes, cultures, religions, economic activities and other such subjects which are now basic to population studies.

Census is a Union subject. The Census Commissioner of India guides and supervises the entire work involved in the census-taking in the country. He is assisted by Joint Registrar Generals, Deputy Registrar Generals, and a host of other officers at the Centre. The Organisation at the State level consists of a Director of Census Operations assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other staff. The State Government make available the services of the entire administrative machinery to take the census. Until the Census of 1951 the Census Organisation used to be set up shortly before a Census was due to be taken and was then wound up shortly after the work of Census was over. Since 1961, however, the Census organisation at the State level has also become permanent.

The 1981 Census and its essential features

The latest Census held in Feb-March, 1981 is the fourth since independence and was conducted from 9th February to 28th February 1981, with a revisional round from 1st March, 1981 to 5 March 1981.

It is claimed and justifiably too, that Census taking in India constitutes the largest administrative exercise covering every house, household and individual. It is one of the most complicated operations which needs careful planning to avoid defects

and inefficiencies. Careful planning is vital to the successful completion of the Census. In Madhya Pradesh a systematic step-by-step strategy was then put into motion.

The first step was to identify the urban areas and then to list all towns and villages. This work was completed by December, 1979 and we landed up with 327 Census towns and 76,606 villages. At this stage itself the plan for launching the second stage, that is Houselisting Operations, was chalked out in detail and a preliminary plan for the third and final stage—Operation Man—was also prepared.

The second step of the Operations was the Houselisting and to begin with, the District Census Officers and Additional District Census Officers, (District Statistical Officers) were trained at the State Headquarters in the theory, concepts and practice of houselisting. The District and the Additional District Census Officers in their turn trained the second level, that is the level of Charge Officers who in their turn trained the Houselisting Supervisors and Enumerators.

As originally scheduled, the houselisting operations were to be taken up in April-May 1980. But this had to be postponed in view of the mid-term Assembly Elections. We ultimately took up the houselisting operations in September-October 1980.

In the houselisting operations every structure that has a roof and which is big enough to accommodate a human being was numbered and listed, the households were listed and numbered, the name of the Head of the Household was got and the population of the household was ascertained. The population figures thus obtained helped us to review our plan for the final count and to reframe the enumeration strategy. Immediately after this, preparations for the final phase were take up.

Again, as the very first step, the District Census Officers and the Additional District Census Officers were fully trained in enumeration procedure. The District Census Officers then organised two trainings of the Charge Officers and the Charge Officers trained the enumerators and supervisors in three training classes.

Training for the final count was a mammoth task by itself and more than 2,500 training classes were organised in the State. The training also included practical filling up of the forms. By the 5th February 1981, the entire Census Organization was fully attuned and prepared to undertake one of the most massive

administrative exercise and the biggest Census Operations in the World. In all about 84,360 enumerators were put on the job and about 17,100 fully trained enumerators were kept in reserve. About 17,600 supervisors were continuously on the move during the enumeration period. In all 37 truck-loads of various Schedules were received from Delhi and distributed to the Districts. This then was the size of the task involved in conducting the twelfth Census of India in Madhya Pradesh.

Schedules Canvassed in the 1981 Census

3 different questionnaire were canvassed in the 1981 Census. These are (1) the Houselist, (2) Household Schedule and (3) Individual Slip. The economic Census was combined with the houselist operations and the enterprise list developed by the Central Statistical Organisation was canvassed along with the houselist. The enterprise lists had been handed over to the Central Statistical Organisation and processing and presentation of data was done by that organisation.

The Houselist

The houselisting operation of the Census precedes enumeration and is actually a preparatory step thereof in which all buildings are numbered, notional maps of blocks are prepared, census houses and households are identified, name of the heads of household is obtained and the population residing in the household is ascertained. Basically the utility of the houselisting is operational and it keeps in putting the enumeration plan to a close review, and in finalization of blocks. However, since 1961 the houselist is also being used to generate some tables. In 1971 information relating to material of the walls, roof of the house, number of rooms in the occupation of the household, owned or rented house and whether the household cultivates land was collected at the houselisting stage. In 1981 this information was further elaborated but was not collected at the houselisting stage. It was actually collected at the enumeration stage in the household schedule. The houselist of 1981 was therefore a truncated houselist. However, since the enterprise list of the Central Statistical Organisation was also canvassed alongwith the houselist, it served as a frame for the economic Census. In the houselist information was also collected about totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons. Two tables have been generated from the houselist, one in which the uses to which the Census houses are put have been brought out and in the other the disabled population by type of disability have been shown.

Household Schedule

The Household Schedule consists of 2 parts. Part I relates to household particulars while Part II is the Population Record. The items of data collected, through Part I are type of household, religion of the head of household, whether the household belongs to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and, if so the name of the caste or tribe, language mainly spoken in the household, whether the household lives in own house and, if not whether the household owns a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration. Predominant material of the walls, roof and floor of the house and facilities of drinking water supply, its source and whether it is within the premises or outside, availability of electricity to the household and facility of toilet (for urban areas only), number of living rooms in the occupation of household, number of married couples, whether the household cultivates land and, if yes, whether on own land or rented or both and if on rented land the local name of tenancy. Part II of the schedule gives some basic data on the members of the household. Columns 1 to 7 of Part II were filled first and served as a frame for individual count. Columns 8 to 35 were filled up from the entries of individual slips later, after the individual count of the household was over on the individual slip. As will be seen from Part I of the household schedule the focus of the questionnaire is on obtaining the data regarding the housing condition and elementary information regarding water supply, electricity etc. relating to the household.

Individual Slip

2 types of individual slips were used in the 1981 Census. One of these known as the universal slip contained 16 questions and was canvassed for all persons. The other kind of slip was known as the sample slip. This contained the 16 questions of the universal slip and also 6 additional questions on migration and fertility. This slip was canvassed for all persons in the sample areas. The 16 questions asked for each person follow the same pattern as in the 1971 Census in respect of demographic, social and cultural items except for the addition of a new item on school/college attendance. However, the economic questions were more elaborate and sought to collect much more detailed information than what was done in 1971. In 1981 Census enumeration the two questions were so designed that they collected information on worker and non-worker, the latter by 7 categories. In case of workers the next item of the question classified them into regular workers and marginal workers. The next question showed details of the work of regular worker and

the main activity of the marginal workers whereas the next part of this question collected information on secondary work, if any, of regular workers and marginal work of marginal workers. In addition to this there was a new question on whether one is "seeking or available for work" which applied only in case of non-workers and marginal workers.

The other slip was known as sample slip. This was printed in blue ink as opposed to black of the universal slip. The sample slip contained the 16 questions of the universal slip and in addition had 6 more questions 4 of which were on migration and 2 on fertility.

The specimen of the three schedules are given elsewhere in this booklet.

1981 Census :—Some New Features

The new features introduced in 1981 Census are :—

(1) Data about totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled persons in the population has been collected in the houselist. After the 1931 Census, attempts to obtain data on the disabled population were given up because it was considered that the information so collected is not reliable. However, looking to the demand for such data, attempt has been made in the houselist to get data about totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled persons only, the intention being to provide a frame on which further surveys could be carried out by the concerned departments or research scholars.

(2) Sampling has been introduced for the first time at the enumeration stage. It is conceded that in relation to migration and fertility characteristics a sample of household would have been ideal but realistic appraisal of field condition indicated that household sampling would not be possible. Therefore, the approach followed is that of area sample.

(3) Data about school and college going population have been collected for the first time through question 13 in the individual Slip.

(4) Reasons for migration have been ascertained for the first time in sample areas only with respect to place of last residence.

(5) More elaborate information about fertility has been collected in sample areas and details of total number of

children born to ever-married women and the total number of children surviving have been ascertained.

The data collected in the various schedules in the 1981 Census have been processed, partly manually on cent per cent basis and partly on sample basis on electronic computor through Direct Data Entry systems and have been presented in different volumes as per publication programme. Manual processing through sorting of individual slips was given up in 1981 Census. The Primary Census Abstract was generated from the population records after editing and matching of entries in individual slips and population records without breaking the pads of Individual Slips and books of Household Schedules.

With this background regarding this huge but invaluable statistical exercise conducted once a decade, the reader can have a broad picture of some basic characteristics of population of Madhya Pradesh as revealed by the 1981 Census in the chapters that follow.

अनुलग्नक "ङ"

पृष्ठ संख्या .....

भारत की जनगणना 1981

मकान सूची

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम.....कोड नं०..... ग्राम/नगर का नाम.....कोड नं०.....

जिले का नाम.....कोड नं०..... वार्ड/मोहल्ला/हिमलट का नाम या नम्बर.....कोड नं०.....

तहसील/तालुका/पुलिस थाना/विकास खंड/सर्किल आदि का नाम.....कोड नं०..... प्रगणक के ब्लाक का नम्बर.....

लाइन नम्बर	भवन नं० (नगर पालिका या स्थानीय प्राधिकारी या जनगणना द्वारा दिया गया नं०)	जनगणना मकान नम्बर	जनगणना मकान किस उपयोग में आता है (यदि पूर्णतः या अंशतः गैर-आवासीय है, तो उद्यम सूची भरें)	परिवार नम्बर	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम	क्या परिवार जनगणना मकान के बाहर और खुले में कोई उद्यम चला रहा है ? यदि हां, तो उद्यम सूची भरें	जनगणना परिवार में सामान्यतः रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या			क्या परिवार में कोई विकलांग व्यक्ति है ? यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक की संख्या दें ?			अन्य विवरण
							पुरुष	स्त्री	योग	पूर्णतः अन्धे	पूर्णतः अपाहिज	पूर्णतः गूंगे	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
योग	XX	(क)	XXX	(क)	XXX	XX							XXX

प्रगणक के हस्ताक्षर.....तारीख..... सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर.....तारीख.....

कार्यालय संकलनकर्त्ता के हस्ताक्षर.....तारीख.....

टिप्पणी :—(क) प्रविष्टियों की गिनती करें और योग दें।

8 से 13 प्रत्येक कालम का योग दें।

भारत की जनगणना 1981 — **परिवार अनुसूची** — गोपनीय

बुक नं०.....

भाग I : परिवार का विवरण — फॉर्म नं०.....

लोकेशन कोड.....परिवार की क्रम सं० (संक्षिप्त मकान सूची का कालम 7).....परिवार संस्थागत है या बेघर*.....

1. परिवार के मुखिया का नाम.....

2. परिवार के मुखिया का धर्म.....

**3. क्या परिवार का मुखिया अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति का है? यदि अ० जा० है तो (1) लिखें/यदि अ० ज० जा० है तो (2) लिखें.....

4. परिवार के मुखिया की जाति/जनजाति का नाम.....

5. परिवार में मुख्यतः बोली जाने वाली भाषा.....

6. क्या परिवार अपने मकान में रहता है? हां (1)/नहीं (2).....

7. यदि 6 में "नहीं", तो क्या गणना के ग्राम या नगर में परिवार का अपना कोई मकान या मकान बनाने के लिए भूमि है? हां (1)/नहीं (2).....

8. परिवार के मकान में लगी प्रमुख सामग्री :

(क) **दीवार** — घास, पत्ते, सरकण्डे, या बांस (1) | मिट्टी (2) | कच्ची ईंट (3) | लकड़ी (4) | पक्की ईंट (5) | लोहे की जस्ती चादरें या अन्य धातु की चादरें (6) | पत्थर (7) | सीमेंट कंक्रीट (8) | इकरा (9) | अन्य (0).....

(ख) **छत** — घास, पत्ते, सरकण्डे, फूस, लकड़ी, मिट्टी, कच्ची ईंट या बांस (1) | खपरैल, स्लेट या पटरा (2) | लोहे या जस्ते की नालीदार या अन्य धातु की चादरें (3) | एस्बेस्टस सीमेंट चादरें (4) | ईंट, पत्थर एवं चूना (5) | पत्थर (6) | कंक्रीट, आर० बी० सी०, आर० सी० सी० (7) | अन्य (8).....

(ग) **फर्श** — मिट्टी (1) | लकड़ी/तख्ते (2) | बांस या लट्ठा (3) | ईंट, पत्थर एवं चूना (4) | सीमेंट (5) | मोजेक/टाइल (6) | अन्य (7).....

9. परिवार को उपलब्ध सुविधाएं :

(क) पीने का पानी: (i) साधन — कुआं (1) | नल (2) | हैण्ड पम्प/ट्यूब वेल (3) | नदी/नहर (4) | तालाब (5) | अन्य (6).....

(ii) मकान के अन्दर (1)/मकान के बाहर (2).....

(ख) बिजली : हां (1)/नहीं (2).....

(ग) शौचालय (केवल नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लिए) हां (1)/नहीं (2).....

10. परिवार के पास रहने के कमरों की संख्या.....

11. परिवार में सामान्यतः रहने वाले दम्पत्तियों की संख्या.....

12. क्या परिवार खेती करता है? हां (1)/नहीं (2).....

13. यदि 12 में "हां" तो किसकी भूमि पर — अपनी (1) | किराए की (2) | अपनी और किराए की (3).....

14. यदि किराए की है तो जोत का स्थानीय नाम लिखें.....

15. परिवार की कुल जनसंख्या (जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के भाग II के कालम 2 का योग).....

*संस्थागत के लिए "सं०" और बेघर के लिए "0" लिखें।

**आपको दी गई सूची देखें। यदि परिवार का मुखिया ब०जा०/ब०ज०जा० का नहीं है तो बाक्स में क्रास (X) लगाएं।

पुरुष

क्रम सं०	नाम	परिवार के मुखिया से सम्बन्ध (10 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए उनकी माता की क्रम संख्या कोष्ठक में लिखें यदि माता भी इस परिवार में उपस्थित हो)	लिङ्ग		आयु	वैवाहिक स्थिति	यदि अ०जा०/अ०ज०जा० है तो उसका नाम		साक्षरता		14क की प्रविष्टि	
			पुरुष	स्त्री			जाति	जनजाति	साक्षर	निरक्षर	हाँ	नहीं
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
योग	(क)	X X X			X	X	(क)	(क)				

व्यक्तिगत पर्ची को देखते हुए जाँच की

कलन कर्ता.....

(क) प्रविष्टियों की संख्या की गिनती करें और योग लिखें

रिकार्डी गोपनीय

पुरुष										स्त्री													
		14ख की प्रविष्टि		15क की प्रविष्टि				क्या काम की खोज में हैं/काम करने के इच्छुक हैं ?		यदि अ०जा०/अ०ज०जा० है तो उसका नाम		साक्षरता		14क की प्रविष्टि		14ख की प्रविष्टि		15क की प्रविष्टि				क्या काम की खोज में हैं/काम करने के इच्छुक हैं ?	
	क्रम सं०	हाँ	नहीं	का०	खे० म०	पा० उ०	अ० का०	हाँ	नहीं	जाति	जनजाति	साक्षर	निरक्षर	हाँ	नहीं	हाँ	नहीं	का०	खे० म०	पा० उ०	अ० का०	हाँ	नहीं
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
										(क)	(क)												

जाँच की और सही पाया

सुपरवाइजर..... (क) प्रविष्टियों की संख्या की गिनती करें और योग लिखें प्रगणक के हस्ताक्षर.....

महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश

1 प्रत्येक अनुसूची और फार्म आदि पर लोकेशन कोड लिखें।

2 यह ध्यान रहे कि आपके ब्लाक में किसी परिवार या व्यक्ति की गणना छूट न जाए।

3 परिवार की व्यक्तिगत पर्ची भरने से पहले जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालम 1 से 7 तक में प्रविष्टि करना न भूलें।

4 बच्चे, नवजात शिशु और आगन्तुक गणना से छूट न जाएं, इस बारे में विशेष सावधानी बरतें।

5 यदि परिवार में माता उपस्थित हो तो उसके 10 वर्ष तक आयु के पुत्र/पुत्री के नाम के सामने माता की क्रम संख्या लिखें।

6 सुपरवाइज़र द्वारा आपको अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों की एक सूची दी गई है। इन जातियों/जनजातियों के नामों की प्रविष्टि करते समय उक्त सूची से मिलान करना न भूलें।

7 साफ-साफ लिख।

8 गलत या अस्पष्ट लिखे हुए को काटकर अलग से साफ लिखें।

9 यदि आपको किसी भी मामले में कोई शंका हो तो अपने सुपरवाइजर से पूछने में नहीं झिझकें।

10 जनसंख्या रिकार्ड में प्रविष्टियों के काम को इकट्ठा न होने दें। उक्त कार्य प्रत्येक दिन की गणना के पश्चात् उसी दिन पूरा करना न भूलें।

11 जनगणना प्रगणक के रूप में काम करते समय ध्यान रखें कि कोई भी फार्म या कागज खो न जाए।

12 दुबारा जाँच (रिविज़नल राउण्ड) के समय नवजात शिशुओं के लिए नई पर्चियां भरें और जनसंख्या रिकार्ड में आवश्यक प्रविष्टियां करना न भूलें।

13 अपने ब्लाक के उन परिवारों की गिनती भी करें जो आपके प्रथम दौरे के बाद लेकिन **1 मार्च, 1981** के सूर्योदय से पहले आपके ब्लाक में आ गए हों, बशर्ते कि पहले किसी अन्य ब्लाक में इनकी गिनती नहीं हुई हो।

14 यदि आपके ब्लाक में **1 मार्च, 1981** के सूर्योदय से पहले किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई हो जिसकी आप गणना कर चुके थे तो उसकी पर्ची रद्द कर दें और जनगणना रिकार्ड में भी आवश्यक सुधार करें।

15 जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालम **8** से **35** तक टिक करते समय यह ध्यान रखें कि कालम **8** से **21** पुरुषों के बारे में और कालम **22** से **35** स्त्रियों के बारे में हैं।

16 "प्रगणक-सार" के लिये कार्य-पत्रों (वर्किंग शीट) में प्रविष्टियां करने से पहले जनसंख्या रिकार्ड के कालमों के योग की जाँच अवश्य करें

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Universal) — CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.

Slip No.

Location Code ( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name

2 Relationship to head

3 Male (1)/Female (2)

4 Age

5 Marital status

6 Mother tongue

7 Two other languages known

8 Religion

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)

10 Name of caste/tribe

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)

12 Educational attainment

13 Attending school/college Yes (1)/No (2)

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (S/ ST D R B I O)

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2)

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C AL HHI OW) / No in 14B (H ST D R B I O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C AL/HHI OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)

17

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 | INDIVIDUAL SLIP (Sample) | CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth ..... ☐

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) ..... ☐

(c) District ..... ☐☐☐

(d) State/Country ..... ☐☐☐

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence ..... ☐

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) ..... ☐

(c) District ..... ☐☐☐

(d) State/Country ..... ☐☐☐

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* ..... ☐

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration ..... ☐☐

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage ..... ☐☐

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male ☐ Female ☐ Total ☐

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year ..... ☐

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE? HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED? BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBERS GROWING?

In terms of population, our country, India ranks second amongst the countries of the World with 685 millions at the count of 1981 Census. It is next to China which had a population of 1031 millions as per their latest Census of 1982. Nearly 15 per cent of the World's population is in India but the country accounts for only 2.4 per cent of the total World area. A glance at the following figures would show as to where we stand in terms of area and population in comparison to some selected countries of the World.

STATEMENT 2.1

Population and Surface Area of selected countries of the world

Sl. No.	Country		Population as per latest Census	Surface Area Estimates (km^2) as in 1983
1	2		3	4
1.	U.S.A.	1980	226,545,805	9,372,614
2.	Canada	1981	24,345,180	9,976,139
3.	United Kingdom . . .	1981	55,671,000	244,046
4.	France	1982	54,334,871	547,026
5.	Sweden	1980	8,320,438	449,964
6.	German Federal Republic .	1979	60,650,599	248,577
7.	German Democratic Republic	1981	16,705,635	108,178
8.	U.S.S.R.	1979	262,436,227	22,402,200
9.	Japan	1980	117,060,396	372,313
10.	Mexico	1980	67,395,826	1,972,547
11.	Iran (Islamic Republic) . .	1976	33,708,744	1,648,000

STATEMENT 2.1—*Concld.*

1	2			3	4
12.	Poland	1978	35,061,450	312,677
13.	Argentina	1980	27,947,446	2,766,889
14.	Turkey	1980	44,736,957	780,576
15.	Pakistan	1981	83,782,075	803,943
16.	Bangladesh	1981	87,052,024	143,998
17.	Nepal	1981	15,022,839	140,797
18.	Sri Lanka	1981	14,848,364	65,610
19.	India	1981	685,184,692	3,287,590
20.	China	1982	1,031,882,511	9,596,961

SOURCE : Table—3 of U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1983.

Madhya Pradesh in India

Let us view where we, in Madhya Pradesh, stand in comparison to the area and population of India, States and Union Territories. Situated in the heart of the country and surrounded by seven States viz., Uttar Pradesh on the north; Rajasthan on the north-west; Gujarat on the west; Maharashtra on the south-west; Andhra Pradesh on the southern most tip; Orissa on the south-east and Bihar on the north-east, the State of Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in the country having an area of 443,446 sq. km. which accounts for 13.40 per cent of the total geographical area of India. In terms of population, it ranks sixth among the States and Union Territories and contains 7.62 per cent of the country's total population. The statement 2.2 gives the area, population and density of the States and Union Territories.

In terms of area, Rajasthan and Maharashtra continue to occupy the second and third position while Uttar Pradesh occupies fourth position but in terms of population Uttar Pradesh with 16.18 per cent of total poulation of India continues to occupy the first position. Bihar and Maharashtra follow in that order respectively with 10.20 per cent and 9.16 per cent of India's population. Most of the States have retained their original ranks except that Rajasthan and Gujarat have exchanged their ranks; Rajasthan moving upto 9th position in 1981.

STATEMENT 2.2

Area, Population and Density, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of country/ States & U.Ts.	Area in (sq. km.)	Population in 1981	Ranking of population 1981	Ranking of population 1971	Density (Pop. per sq. km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA . . .	**3,287,263.0**	**665,287,849**	..	..	**215 (202)**
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	275,068.0	53,549,673	5	5	195
2.	Assam . . .	78,438.0	19,902,826	13	13	254
3.	Bihar . . .	173,877.0	69,914,734	2	2	402
4.	Gujarat . . .	196,024.0	34,085,799	10	9	174
5.	Haryana . . .	44,212.0	12,922,618	15	15	292
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	55,673.0	4,280,818	18	18	77
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	222,236.0	5,987,389	17	16	59
8.	Karnataka . .	191,791.0	37,135,714	8	8	194
9.	Kerala . . .	38,863.0	25,453,680	12	12	655
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	443,446.0	52,178,844	6	6	118
11.	Maharashtra . .	307,690.0	62,784,171	3	3	204
12.	Manipur . . .	22,327.0	1,420,953	20	20	64
13.	Meghalaya . .	22,429.0	1,335,819	21	21	60
14.	Nagaland . . .	16,579.0	774,930	23	23	47
15.	Orissa . . .	15,707.0	26,370,271	11	11	169
16.	Punjab . . .	50,362.0	16,788,915	14	14	333
17.	Rajasthan . . .	342,239.0	34,261,862	9	10	100
18.	Sikkim . . .	7,096.0	316,385	28	28	45
19.	Tamil Nadu . .	130,058.0	48,408,077	7	7	372
20.	Tripura . . .	10,486.0	2,053,058	19	19	126
1.	Uttar Pradesh . .	294,411.0	110,862,013	1	1	377
22.	West Bengal . .	88,752.0	54,580,647	4	4	615

STATEMENT 2.2—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Union Territories					
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands . . .	8,249.0	188,741	29	29	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh .	83,743.0	631,839	24	25	8
3.	Chandigarh . .	114.0	451,610	27	27	3,961
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	491.0	103,676	30	30	211
5.	Delhi . . .	1,483.0	6,220,406	16	17	4,194
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3,814.0	1,086,730	22	22	285
7.	Lakshadweep . .	32.0	40,249	31	31	1,258
8.	Mizoram . . .	21,081.0	493,757	26	26	23
9.	Pondicherry . .	492.0	604,471	25	24	1,229

Density of population in States.—This is a simple index worked out by dividing the total population in a tract by its area to know the pressure of man on land. Madhya Pradesh with a density of population of 118 persons per sq. km. is much below the National average of 216 persons per sq. km. It is a sparsely populated State obviously because 1/3rd of its total area is covered under forests. Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh have the highest densities of 4194 and 3961 persons per sq. km. in the country. While among the States, Kerala occupies the first position with 655 persons per sq. km. followed by West Bengal with 615 persons per sq. km.

Area and Population of District.—Let us now view the size of the district and population distribution among the 45 districts in the State according to 1981 Census. The Statement 2.3 gives the area of districts in Madhya Pradesh.

As already indicated earlier, Madhya Pradesh with an area of 443,446 sq. km. is the largest State in India. Of the 45 districts in the State, Bastar with 39,114 sq. km. of area is the biggest district and is even bigger than Kerala State (38,868 sq. km.). Bastar district occupies 8.82 per cent of the total area of the State. On the other hand, the smallest district in the State is Datia with an area of 2,038 sq. km. which is merely 0.46 per cent of the total area of Madhya Pradesh. The disparity

between the biggest and the smallest district is very high, the biggest being 19 times bigger than the smallest district. The average area of a district in Madhya Pradesh is 9,854 sq. km. There are 19 districts which are having area higher than the State average, while 26 districts are having area below this average. The general feature that can be noticed is that the larger districts are generally hilly.

STATEMENT 2.3

Area of Districts in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	State/District	Area (in km.)	Percentage to total area of the State
1	2	3	4
	Madhya Pradesh	443,446.0	100.00
1.	Morena	11,594.0	2.61
2.	Bhind	4,459.0	1.01
3.	Gwalior	5,214.0	1.18
4.	Datia	2,038.0	0.46
5.	Shivpuri	10,278.0	2.32
6.	Guna	11,065.0	2.50
7.	Tikamgarh	5,048.0	1.14
8.	Chhatarpur	8,687.0	1.96
9.	Panna	7,135.0	1.61
10.	Sagar	10,252.0	2.31
11.	Damoh	7,306.0	1.65
12.	Satna	7,502.0	1.69
13.	Rewa	6,314.0	1.42
14.	Shahdol	14,028.0	3.16
15.	Sidhi	10,526.0	2.37
16.	Mandsaur	9,791.0	2.21
17.	Ratlam	4,861.0	1.10
18.	Ujjain	6,091.0	1.37

STATEMENT 2.3—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
19.	Shajapur	6,196.0	1.40
20.	Dewas	7,020.0	1.58
21.	Jhabua	6,782.0	1.53
22.	Dhar	8,153.0	1.84
23.	Indore	3,898.0	0.88
24.	West Nimar	13,450.0	3.03
25.	East Nimar	10,779.0	2.43
26.	Rajgarh	6,154.0	1.39
27.	Vidisha	7,371.0	1.66
28.	Bhopal	2,772.0	0.63
29.	Sehore	6,578.0	1.48
30.	Raisen	8,466.0	1.91
31.	Betul	10,043.0	2.26
32.	Hoshangabad	10,037.0	2.26
33.	Jabalpur	10,160.0	2.29
34.	Narsimhapur	5,133.0	1.16
35.	Mandla	13,269.0	2.99
36.	Chhindwara	11,815.0	2.66
37.	Seoni	8,758.0	1.98
38.	Balaghat	9,229.0	2.08
39.	Surguja	22,337.0	5.04
40.	Bilaspur	19,897.0	4.49
41.	Raigarh	12,924.0	2.91
42.	Rajnandgaon	11,127.0	2.51
43.	Durg	8,537.0	1.93
44.	Raipur	21,258.0	4.79
45.	Bastar	39,114.0	8.82

The distribution of States population among the districts is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT 2.4

Population in the districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Sl. No.	State/District	Population			Percentage to the total population of the state
		Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Madhya Pradesh .	52,178,844	41,592,385	10,586,459	100.00
1.	Morena . .	1,303,213	1,124,963	178,250	2.50
2.	Bhind . . .	973,816	807,604	166,212	1.87
3.	Gwalior . .	1,107,879	498,468	609,411	2.12
4.	Datia . . .	311,893	250,902	60,991	0.60
5.	Shivpuri . .	865,930	754,783	111,147	1.66
6.	Guna . . .	1,001,985	860,386	141,599	1.92
7.	Tikamgarh . .	736,981	647,571	89,410	1.41
8.	Chhatarpur . .	886,660	748,579	138,081	1.70
9.	Panna . . .	539,978	497,937	42,041	1.04
10.	Sagar . . .	1,323,132	954,527	368,605	2.54
11.	Damoh . . .	721,453	617,428	104,025	1.38
12.	Satna . . .	1,153,387	966,650	186,737	2.21
13.	Rewa . . .	1,207,583	1,049,924	157,659	2.31
14.	Shahdol . .	1,345,125	1,105,509	239,616	2.58
15.	Sidhi . . .	990,467	970,813	19,654	1.90
16.	Mandsaur . .	1,263,399	1,007,473	255,926	2.42
17.	Ratlam . . .	782,729	542,237	240,492	1.50
18.	Ujjain . . .	1,117,002	698,330	418,672	2.14
19.	Shajapur . .	840,247	715,479	124,768	1.61
20.	Dewas . . .	795,309	646,542	148,767	1.52
21.	Jhabua . . .	795,168	728,911	66,257	1.52
22.	Dhar . . .	1,057,469	924,489	132,980	2.03
23.	Indore . . .	1,409,473	480,045	929,428	2.70
24.	West Nimar . .	1,630,943	1,389,767	241,176	3.13

STATEMENT 2.4—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	East Nimar . .	1,153,580	844,380	309,200	2·21
26.	Rajgarh . . .	801,384	696,468	104,916	1·54
27.	Vidisha . . .	783,098	650,193	132,905	1·50
28.	Bhopal . . .	894,739	212,886	681,853	1·72
29.	Sehore . . .	657,381	569,899	87,482	1·26
30.	Raisen . . .	710,542	639,806	70,736	1·36
31.	Betul . . .	925,387	783,651	141,736	1·77
32.	Hoshangabad .	1,003,939	751,855	252,084	1·92
33.	Jabalpur . .	2,198,743	1,208,251	990,492	4·21
34.	Narsimhapur . .	650,445	562,318	88,127	1·25
35.	Mandla . . .	1,037,394	964,215	73,179	1·99
36.	Chhindwara . .	1,233,131	971,964	261,167	2·36
37.	Seoni . . .	809,713	747,009	62,704	1·55
38.	Balaghat . .	1,147,810	1,048,008	99,802	2·20
39.	Surguja . . .	1,633,476	1,491,508	141,968	3·13
40.	Bilaspur . .	2,953,366	2,544,582	408,784	5·66
41.	Raigarh . .	1,443,197	1,322,064	121,133	2·77
42.	Rajnandgaon .	1,167,501	1,023,249	144,252	2·24
43.	Durg . . .	1,890,467	1,289,363	601,104	3·62
44.	Raipur . . .	3,079,476	2,550,251	529,225	5·90
45.	Bastar . . .	1,842,854	1,731,148	111,706	3·53

Raipur district has emerged as the most populous district in the state having a population of 30,79,476 persons which constitutes 5.90 per cent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh. Bilaspur district is a close second containing 5.66 per cent of the state's population. Between the second and the third rank there is quite a wide gap of 754,623 persons. Thus Jabalpur with its third rank contains 4.21 per cent of the total population of the state. On the other hand, Datia continues to be the least populous district containing 0.66 per cent of the total population of the state. The second and third least populous districts are Panna and Narsimhapur.

The average population of a district in the state is 11,59,530. Raipur, the most populous district has a population a little more than two and a half times the state average population of a district. Datia the least populous district, has a population even less than one third the state average.

There are 190 tahsils in the state. Bilaspur is the most populous tahsil having a population of 995,349 which is bigger than a number of districts in terms of population size. The following statement shows the unevenness of the administrative units-districts and tahsils.

STATEMENT 2.5

Unevenness of districts and tahsils in terms of population size.

Sl. No.	Particulars	District		Tahsil	
		Name	Population	Name	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Average population .	..	559,442	..	274,625
2.	Largest unit . .	Raipur	3,079,476	Bilaspur	995,349
3.	Smallest Unit . .	Datia	311,893	Bharatpur	46,718

The above figures reveal that the tahsils are more uneven in population size as compared to that of districts.

The statement 2.6 gives the density of population per sq. kms. in the districts, 1971-81.

Madhya Pradesh as a whole has a density of 118 persons per sq. km. in 1981 as against 94 in 1971. It therefore means that in 1971 a little more than 106 sq. km. of land was available to a person. This has shrunk to a little more than 84 sq. km. now. In other words 24 more persons have come in on every square kilometre during the decade. It may be noted that this is not the true index of pressure on land because the density is worked out on the basis of territorial unit and not on the actual habitation.

The following statement gives the density of population per sq. km. in the districts 1971-81.

STATEMENT 2.6

Density of population in the districts 1971-81

Sl. No.	State/District	Density of population per km² 1981	Density of population per km² 1971
	1	2	3
	MADHYA PRADESH	118	94
1.	Morena	112	85
2.	Bhind	218	178
3.	Gwalior	212	165
4.	Datia	153	126
5.	Shivpuri	84	66
6.	Guna	91	71
7.	Tikamgarh	146	113
8.	Chhatarpur	102	82
9.	Panna	76	60
10.	Sagar	129	104
11.	Damoh	99	79
12.	Satna	154	122
13.	Rewa	191	155
14.	Shahdol	96	73
15.	Sidhi	94	74
16.	Mandsaur	129	99
17.	Ratlam	161	129
18.	Ujjain	183	142
19.	Shajapur	136	109
20.	Dewas	113	85
21.	Jhabua	117	98
22.	Dhar	130	103

STATEMENT 2.6—*Concld.*

1		2	3
23.	Indore	362	262
24.	West Nimar	121	96
25.	East Nimar	107	82
26.	Rajgarh	130	105
27.	Vidisha	106	89
28.	Bhopal	323	..
29.	Sehore	100	120
30.	Raisen	84	66
31.	Betul	92	73
32.	Hoshangabad	100	80
33.	Jabalpur	216	166
34.	Narsimhapur	127	101
35.	Mandla	78	66
36.	Chhindwara	104	84
37.	Seoni	92	76
38.	Balaghat	124	106
39.	Surguja	73	59
40.	Bilaspur	148	123
41.	Raigarh	112	99
42.	Rajnandgaon	105	..
43.	Durg	221	125
44.	Raipur	145	123
45.	Bastar	47	39

Indore (362) and Bastar (47) continue to be the districts having the highest and lowest density of population respectively. Generally the districts which are having highly urbanised areas like the cities have recorded higher density of population. There are some districts like Raipur and Bilaspur which show relatively lower density of population although they have a city each (Raipur, Bilaspur). This is due to the fact that they have large component of forest areas.

Average village size.—There are as many as 71,352 inhabited villages in Madhya Pradesh according to 1981 Census. The average size of a village in this State in terms of population is 583 which is much below the all India (excluding Assam) average of 911.

Growth of Population.—Growth of population depends on three factors, namely birth-rate, death-rate and net migration. The last factor plays a negligible role so far as our country is concerned. It is the mortality levels which influence and are responsible in the variable growth-rates.

The population of Madhya Pradesh has grown from 41,654,119 in 1971 to 52,178,844 in 1981. The increase is thus 10,524,725 during the last 10 years. Expressed in terms of percentage, this increase in population between 1971 and 1981 is worked out as $\frac{10,524,725 \times 100}{41,654,119} = 25.27$ per cent. This is called the decadal growth rate.

Before we consider the changes in the population of Madhya Pradesh, it would be interesting to know the way the population of our country has increased.

Growth of Population in India

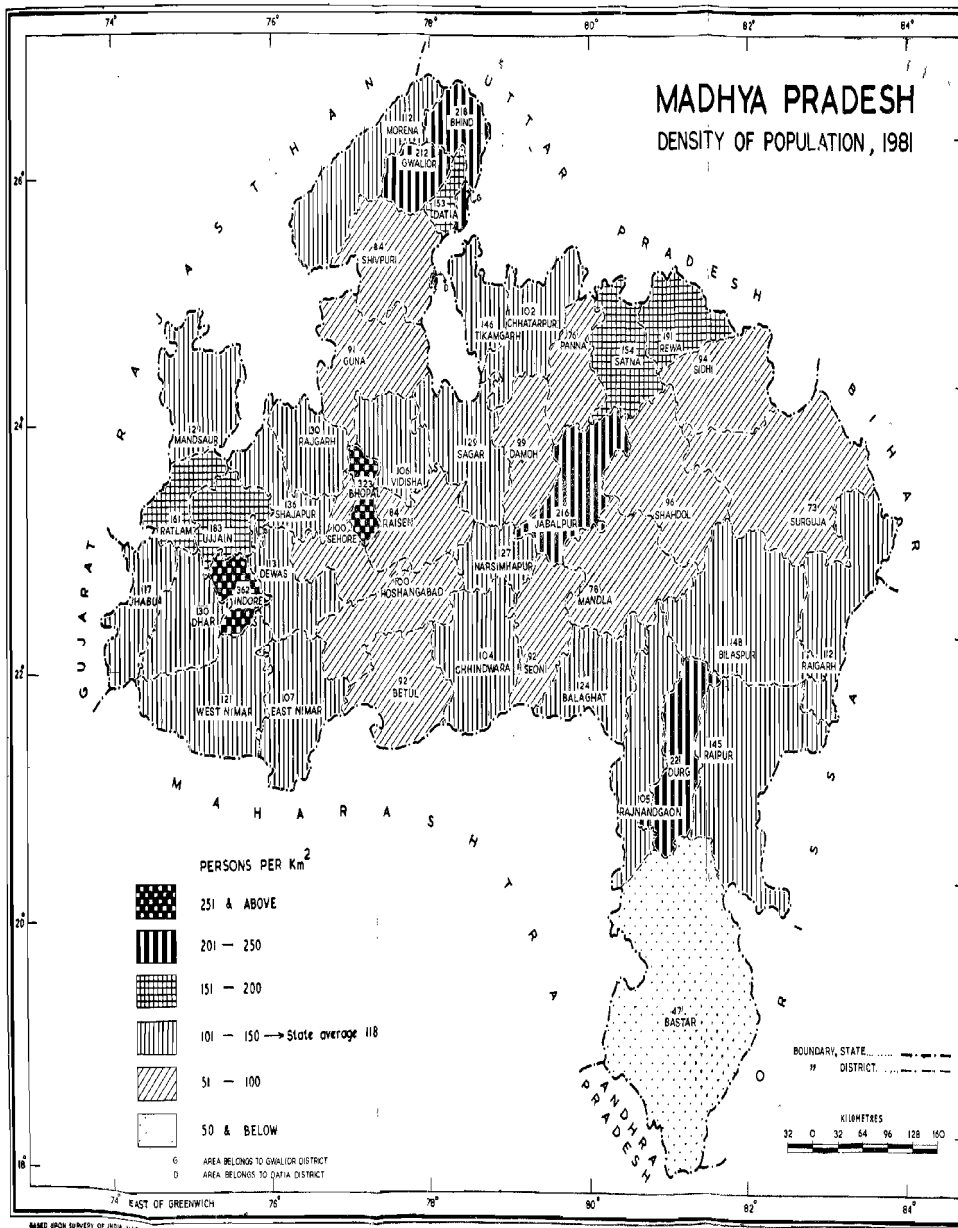
The population of India at each of the Censuses from 1901 onwards is shown in the following Statement.

STATEMENT 2.7

Population of India 1901-81

Census Year	Population	Decadal growth-rate	
		Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1901	238,396,327	..	..
1911	252,093,390	+ 13,697,063	+ 5.75
1921	251,321,213	— 772,177	— 0.31
1931	278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+ 11.00
1941	318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+ 14.22
1951	361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+ 13.31
1961	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+ 21.51
1971	548,159,652	+ 108,924,881	+ 24.80
1981	685,184,692*	+ 137,025 040	+ 25.00

*Includes the projected population of Assam where the Census could not be held.



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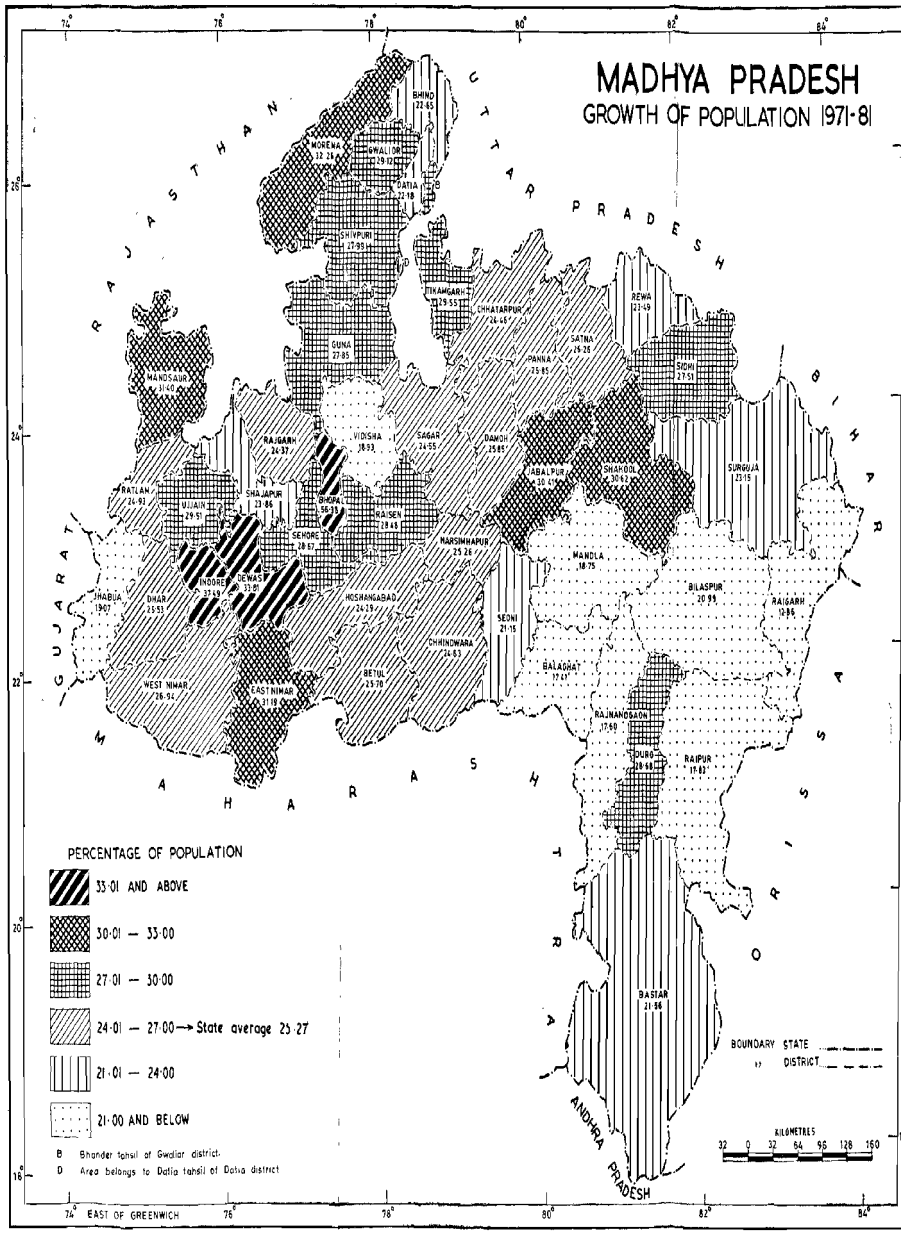

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The above figures reveal that except for a slight fall in the population during the decade 1911-21, India's population has grown steadily during the last 80 years. The pattern of growth of India's population from 1901-1981 can be divided into three parts viz., 1901-21, 1921-51 and 1951-81. The year 1921 is regarded as the year of "great divide" because it distinguishes the earlier period of slow and fluctuating growth of population from a period of moderately increasing growth. The year 1951 marks the beginning of the three decades of rapid growth of population.

The major part of the country suffered a setback due to onslaught of calamities during the decades 1901-11 and 1911-21. In the early part of the former decade many parts of the country were gripped with severe famine and later with plague epidemic which took a heavy toll of population in the affected areas.

The decade 1911-21 proved to be even worse. The influenza epidemic of 1918-19 was widespread and many parts of the country suffered heavy loss of population. Among the States, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal suffered heavy loss of population during this decade.

During the period 1921-51, no such upheavals were caused. Moreover since 1921 the major causes of mortality have been brought under control through various public health programmes. The decline in death-rate became sharper after independence and therefore from 1951 onwards there had been a spurt in the growth of population.

Growth of population in Madhya Pradesh

Let us now turn to the picture of population growth in Madhya Pradesh. The growth of population from 1901 onward is presented in statement 2.8.

Madhya Pradesh had a chequered growth of population from 1901-21, and a steady growth from 1921-51. Thereafter there was a spurt in the growth-rate of population during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71. The galloping speed with which the population of the State has grown during the decade 1961-71 registering a growth-rate of 28.67 per cent appears to have restrained as the decadal growth during 1971-81 has been 25.27 per cent.

The major part of the State suffered a setback due to onslaught of calamities during the decades 1901-11 and 1911-21. During the early part of the former decade, the northern and north-western part of the State were gripped with famine and

later with plague epidemic which took heavy toll of population. The influenza epidemic of 1917-18 was widespread throughout the State and nature's cruel spell took more than its fair share which resulted in a heavy loss of population. After 1921 the State was free from such calamities and a steady growth is noticed. With the increase in welfare activities like medical health facilities and sanitation etc. through successive Five Year Plans since 1951, an upward trend in the growth-rate of population during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 is noticed. The 1971-81 decade has, however, witnessed a relatively slower growth-rate of population which is obviously the effects of various Family Welfare Programmes.

The following statement gives the growth-rate in districts of Madhya Pradesh during 1961-71 and 1971-81.

STATEMENT 2.8

Population of Madhya Pradesh from 1901 onwards

Year	Population	Decade Variation	Percentage decade Variation
1	2	3	4
1901	16,860,768	..	..
1911	19,440,965	+ 2,580,197	+ 15.30
1921	19,171,750	— 269,215	— 1.38
1931	21,355,657	+ 2,183,907	+ 11.39
1941	23,990,608	+ 2,634,951	+ 12.34
1951	26,071,637	+ 2,081,029	+ 8.67
1961	32,372,408	+ 6,300,771	+ 24.17
1971	41,654,119	+ 9,281,711	+ 28.67
1981	52,178,844	+ 10,524,725	+ 25.27

STATEMENT 2.9

Growth Rate in districts of Madhya Pradesh 1961-71 and 1971-81

State District	Growth-Rate	
	1961-1971	1971-1981
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	**28.67**	**25.27**
1. Morena	25.79	32.26
2. Bhind	23.83	22.65
3. Gwalior	30.42	29.12
4. Datia	27.34	22.18
5. Shivpuri	21.26	27.99
6. Guna	31.54	27.85
7. Tikamgarh	24.85	29.55
8. Chhatarpur	21.28	24.46
9. Panna	29.53	25.85
10. Sagar	33.36	24.55
11. Damoh	30.78	25.85
12. Satna	31.56	26.26
13. Rewa	26.57	23.49
14. Shahdol	24.13	30.62
15. Sidhi	33.90	27.51
16. Mandsaur	27.85	31.40
17. Ratlam	29.58	24.93
18. Ujjain	30.34	29.51
19. Shajapur	28.93	23.86
20. Dewas	32.99	33.81
21. Jhabua	29.83	19.07
22. Dhar	30.85	25.53
23. Indore	36.03	37.49

STATEMENT 2.9—*Concld.*

1		2	3
24.	West Nimar	29.72	26.94
25.	East Nimar	28.34	31.19
26.	Rajgarh	24.66	24.37
27.	Vidisha	34.59	18.93
28.	Bhopal	53.93	56.38
29.	Sehore	33.99	28.67
30.	Raisen	34.42	28.48
31.	Betul	31.37	25.70
32.	Hoshangabad	30.29	24.29
33.	Jabalpur	32.36	30.41
34.	Narsimhapur	25.91	25.26
35.	Mandla	27.62	18.75
36.	Chhindwara	25.95	24.63
37.	Seoni	27.61	21.15
38.	Balaghat	21.18	17.41
39.	Surguja	27.94	23.15
40.	Bilaspur	20.73	20 99
41.	Raigarh	22.81	12.86
42.	Rajnandgaon	27.69	17.60
43.	Durg	32.63	28.68
44.	Raipur	30.55	17.83
45.	Bastar	29.85	21.56

The highest growth-rate of 56.38 per cent has been recorded by the newly carved out district of Bhopal with Indore district far behind it but with 37.49 per cent growth-rate during 1971-81 it still claims to be the second highest in the State. This is obviously because both the districts contain powerful growth centres. In the former lies Bhopal city, the State capital and in the later is situated the throbbing industrial and commercial hub of the State-Indore city. Dewas district, the satellite of Indore, has registered the third highest growth-rate with 33.67

per cent. This is because of brisk industrial activity going on in this district during the last few years. The lowest growth-rate of 12.86 per cent in Raigarh district appears partly due to the intensive efforts of Family Welfare Programmes and partly due to large scale outmigration of labourers from this district. Balaghat and Rajnandgaon districts have registered the second and third lowest growth-rates of 17.41 per cent and 17.60 per cent respectively. These districts have also responded well to Family Planning Programme. But outmigration of population from these districts is also one of the reasons for their low growth-rate.

There are only 12 districts in the State—Morena, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Dewas, Indore, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Bhopal and Bilaspur—which have registered higher growth-rate during the decade 1971-81 as compared to that of the previous decade. The remaining 33 districts have registered a fall in the decadal growth-rate. Of the 12 districts which have recorded higher growth-rate, Bhopal, Indore and Dewas have already been discussed earlier. Rajgarh and Bilaspur districts have very marginally exceeded their growth rate figures of 1961-71 but both are below the State average level. Though Chhatarpur district has a higher growth in 1971-81 but it is also below the State average. The higher growth-rate in Morena district seems to be due to the brisk activity of the Chambal Ayacut Programme. Shahdol has Amlai Paper mill and a number of coal mining centres where inmigrant labourers are sizeable. Also the Bansagar Project in this district has attracted labourers from outside. In others it is perhaps due to the harvesting labourers.

Disabled Population

Indian Census from its very inception has been interested in collecting statistics on Infirmities. The infirmities for which figures were collected in the censuses from 1872 to 1931 were—

1. Insanity or people of unsound mind;
2. Deaf-mutes from birth;
3. Blind; and
4. Lepers.

After 1931, such enquiries were given up and as such we do not have any figures for infirmities in the censuses of 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1971.

One of the novel features of the 1981 Census is collection of data in the houselist in respect of three kinds of disabilities. These were about persons who are (1) totally blind, (2) totally crippled, and (3) totally dumb. The instructions to Enumerators were :

"The term totally crippled refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. After ascertaining the existence of physically handicapped person in the household indicate the number of such persons in the appropriate column.

The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost both arms and legs. The loss of either of these, i.e., both arms *or* both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. Please note that loss of only one arm and/or one leg will not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms, will be totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present."

In all there are 101.873 persons in Madhya Pradesh who suffer from the disabilities indicated earlier. Of this, total blindness has the largest incidence and 52.47 per cent of the disabled population belong to the category of totally blind. Totally crippled account for 33.60 per cent of the disabled population whereas totally dumb persons constitute 13.93 per cent of the disabled.

Even though the data of disabled was collected earlier than enumeration, the data could still be visualised in the light of the 1981 population figures keeping the limitations in mind. The population of Madhya Pradesh is 52,178,844 and computing on this basis, 0.19 per cent of the population is totally disabled on account of one or more of three disabilities. In other words, 190 persons out of every 100,000 population of the state are disabled.

Total blindness and total dumbness is generally a natural misfortune though in a few cases blindness may be caused by injuries. As against this, total crippled may largely be due to physical accidents, though this disability can no doubt come as a result of old age, as a result of malnutrition and so on.

TOTALLY BLIND

The population of totally blind in India and different States and Union Territories and the distribution of 1,000 blind persons in India in the States and Union Territories is shown in the following inset :—

Unit	Population of totally blind persons	State and Union Territory-wise distribution of 1,000 blind persons in India
1	2	3
INDIA *	478,657	1,000
Uttar Pradesh	93,618	195.5
Madhya Pradesh	53,451	111.67
Rajasthan	46,465	97.07
Andhra Pradesh	39,902	83.36
Bihar	39,719	82.98
Maharashtra	36,964	77.22
Tamil Nadu	29,215	61.04
West Bengal	29,155	60.91
Orissa	27,625	57.71
Gujarat	23,442	48.97
Karnataka	18,106	37.83
Punjab	9,047	18.90
Kerala	8,178	17.09
Haryana	7,656	16.00
Himachal Pradesh	3,924	8.20
Jammu & Kashmir	3,891	8.13
Delhi	1,962	4.10
Tripura	1,521	3.18
Meghalaya	1,117	2.33

*Excludes the figures of Assam, where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	738	1.54
Manipur	620	1.30
Nagaland	518	1.08
Pondicherry	480	1.00
Goa, Daman and Diu	463	0.97
Mizoram	366	0.76
Sikkim	182	0.38
Chandigarh	96	0.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	90	0.19
Lakshadweep	75	0.16
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	69	0.14

It is not proposed to discuss the all-India picture because that would be outside the scope of this work. Madhya Pradesh is the sixth largest state in terms of size of total population but in respect of blindness it occupies second position. This itself shows that Madhya Pradesh has a high incidence of blindness. In fact per lakh population, Madhya Pradesh has 1,024 totally blind persons as against 844 of Uttar Pradesh. The north-western and south-eastern neighbours respectively Rajasthan and Orissa have higher incidence of totally blind persons per lakh of population than Madhya Pradesh (Rajasthan 1,356; Orissa, 1,048). Madhya Pradesh is one of the 5 States and Union Territories of India where the incidence of totally blind i.e., number of totally blind to one lakh of population, reaches four figures. These are:—

Lakshdweep	1,863
Rajasthan	1,356
Arunachal Pradesh	1,168
Orissa	1,048
Madhya Pradesh	1,024

The disability of total blindness may be taken up first. The distribution of totally blind persons distinctly bears a striking correlation with the population distribution in some cases whereas in other cases there is a very wide gap. Examples

are: Jabalpur, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Datia occupy respectively 3rd, 4th, 16th and 45th rank in the State in respect of total population and they occupy the same rank in respect of the population of totally blind persons. As against this Indore and Bhopal are at positions 9 and 29 in respect of population size whereas they are respectively in positions 42 and 44 in respect of size of totally blind population.

The ranking of the districts on the basis of total population and that on the basis of the size of totally blind population, will help to have an appreciation of the relative incidence of the disability district-wise. This feature will be better brought out in a subsequent inset which shows the number of totally blind persons per 1,000 population of the district:—

Rank in total population	District	Rank in population of totally blind
1	2	3
1	Raipur	2
2	Bilaspur	1
3	Jabalpur	3
4	Durg	4
5	Bastar	10
6	Surguja	11
7	West Nimar	18
8	Raigarh	19
9	Indore	43
10	Shahdol	6
11	Sagar	9
12	Morena	8
13	Mandsaur	26
14	Chhindwara	7
15	Rewa	37
16	Rajnandgaon	16
17	East Nimar	30
18	Satna	15
19	Balaghat	38
20	Ujjain	33
21	Gwalior	29

1	2	3
22	Dhar	40
23	Mandla	24
24	Hoshangabad	23
25	Guna	20
26	Sidhi	36
27	Betul	31
28	Bhind	14
29	Bhopal	44
30	Chhatarpur	5
31	Shivpuri	12
32	Shajapur	22
33	Seoni	17
34	Rajgarh	27
35	Jhabua	42
36	Dewas	32
37	Ratlam	39
38	Vidisha	28
39	Tikamgarh	21
40	Damoh	35
41	Raisen	13
42	Sehore	41
43	Narsimhapur	34
44	Panna	25
45	Datia	45

1,000 totally blind persons in Madhya Pradesh are distributed in the districts as shown in the following inset:—

District	Component in the district of 1,000 totally blind persons in Madhya Pradesh
1	2
Bilaspur	56.16
Raipur	52.66
Jabalpur	44.04
Durg	37.19

1	2
Chhatarpur	31.80
Shahdol	29.19
Chhindwara	28.17
Morena	27.95
Sagar	27.61
Bastar	27.60
Surguja	26.83
Shivpuri	25.80
Raisen	25.80
Bhind	24.36
Satna	24.21
Rajnandgaon	23.61
Seoni	23.35
West Nimar	23.31
Raigarh	22.96
Guna	21.65
Tikamgarh	21.48
Shajapur	20.52
Hoshangabad	20.22
Mandla	19.81
Panna	19.72
Mandsaur	18.97
Rajgarh	18.88
Vidisha	18.73
Gwalior	18.52
East Nimar	17.96
Betul	16.95
Dewas	16.41
Ujjain	16.20
Narsimhapur	16.18
Damoh	15.83
Sidhi	15.57
Rewa	15.40
Balaghat	14.44
Ratlam	13.75
Dhar	13.21
Sehore	12.22
Jhabua	10.53
Indore	10.44
Bhopal	7.69
Datia	6.12

From the above inset it may be seen that nearly one-fourth of the totally blind persons are found in the 7 eastern districts of the rice bowl of the State (Surguja, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Bastar). The diet has perhaps nothing to do with this—because the incidence of total blindness is low in these areas as further discussion would show. The lead may be picked up by researchers in this field.

If a line is drawn at the western boundary of Chhatarpur, Damoh, Jabalpur and Seoni, the State is divided into two equal portions which could arbitrarily be said to be eastern and western Madhya Pradesh. The districts in the so-carved eastern Madhya Pradesh are—Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol, Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Bastar. The rest 27 districts could be said to fall under western Madhya Pradesh. This arbitrary division of the State actually divides it into more or less two equal halves in respect of area, population and totally blind persons. This would be clear from the following:—

Unit	No. of districts	Proportion of total State area	Proportion of total State population	Proportion of totally blind persons
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Madhya Pradhsh .	18	53.73	49.93	50.34
Western Madhya Pradesh .	27	46.27	50.07	49.96

It will be clear from this that the eastern part of the State has higher incidence than the western. These 18 districts mentioned earlier have 53.73 per cent of the State area but only 49.93 per cent of the State population. However, they contain 50.34 per cent of the total blind persons of the State. In other words, half of the total blind persons of the State are in 18 districts of the eastern half and the other half are distributed in 27 districts of the western half.

It may be useful to classify the districts on the basis of incidence of total blindness i.e., number of totally blind persons per 10,000 population.

TOTAL POPULATION

Number of totally blind persons per 10,000 population	District
1	2
4	Indore
6	Rewa, Jhabua, Bhopal
7	Dhar, Balaghat
8	Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ujjain, West Nimar, Raigarh, Bastar
9	Gwalior, East Nimar, Surguja, Raipur
10	Datia, Ratlam, Sehore, Betul, Mandla, Bilaspur.
11	Sagar, Satna, Shahdol, Dewas, Hoshangabad Jabalpur, Rajnandgaon, Durg
12	Morena, Bhind, Guna, Damoh, Rajgarh, Chhindwara
13	Shajapur, Vidisha
14	Narsimhapur
15	Seoni
16	Shivpuri, Tikamgarh
18	Chhatarpur
19	Panna
20	Raisen

Rural population

Number of totally blind persons per 10,000 population	District
1	2
7	Rewa, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Balaghat
8	Sidhi, West Nimar
9	Mandsaur, Raigarh, Bastar
10	East Nimar, Bhopal, Surguja, Raipur
11	Sehore, Betul, Mandla, Bilaspur,
12	Morena, Datia, Satna, Ujjain, Rajnandgaon
13	Guna, Damoh, Shahdol, Ratlam, Shajapur, Dewas, Rajgarh, Hoshangabad
14	Bhind, Sagar, Chhindwara
15	Gwalior, Vidisha, Narsimhapur, Durg
16	Tikamgarh, Seoni
17	Shivpuri, Jabalpur
19	Chhatarpur
20	Panna
22	Raisen

Urban population

No. of totally blind persons per 10,000 population	Districts
1	2
1	Rewa, Ujjain
2	Bhopal, Mandla, Durg, Bastar
3	Satna, Dhar, Indore, Jabalpur, Seoni, Surguja, Raipur
4	Gwalior, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, West Nimar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur
5	Morena, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Sagar, Shahdol, Dewas Jhabua, Betul, Narsimhapur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon.
6	Bhind, Damoh, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore.
7	Raisen, Chhindwara, Balaghat
8	Tikamgarh
10	Panna
12	Shajapur
13	Chhatarpur

With all the limitations that it suffers from, the data of totally blind persons, thrown up by the houselists, is still highly significant, relevant and important both for medical department as well as social service organisations.

The number of totally blind persons, the incidence of total blindness and the causes therefor may vary from area to area in the sprawling area that Madhya Pradesh is, depending on topographic, climatic, socio-economic and cultural features.

The main diseases responsible for the disability of total blindness may be—cataract, trachoma, infections of the eye, small pox, malnutrition, injuries to the eye, glaucoma, and others. The category of 'others' includes congenital disorders. aveitis, detachment, tumours, diabetes, hypertension and diseases of the nervous system.

TOTALLY CRIPPLED

Volo, Non-Valeo.*

Madhya Pradesh in India

The population of totally crippled in India and the different States and Union Territories and the distribution of 1,000 totally crippled persons in India, in the States and Union Territories is shown in the following inset:—

Unit	Population of totally crippled persons	State and Union Territorywise distribution of 1,000 totally crippled persons in India
1	2	3
India**	363,600	1,000
Uttar Pradesh	41,502	114·14
Bihar	35,232	96·90
Madhya Pradesh	34,228	94·14
West Bengal	34,129	93·86
Gujarat	32,386	89·07
Tamil Nadu	30,088	82·75
Andhra Pradesh	30,070	82·70
Maharashtra	26,365	72·51
Rajasthan	21,517	59·18
Orissa	19,911	54·76
Karnataka	19,011	52·29
Kerala	12,056	33·16
Punjab	6,389	17·57
Jammu & Kashmir	5,019	13·80
Haryana	4,828	13·28
Himachal Pradesh	2,695	7·41
Delhi	2,158	5·94
Tripura	1,494	4·11
Meghalaya	749	2·06
Manipur	703	1·93
Goa, Daman & Diu	643	1·77

*Latin phrase meaning 'I am willing, but unable'.

**Excludes the figures of Assam, where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

1	2	3
Nagaland	573	1·58
Mizoram	430	1·18
Arunachal Pradesh	401	1·10
Sikkim	360	0·99
Pondicherry	287	0·79
Chandigarh	164	0·45
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	114	0·31
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63	0·17
Lakshadweep	35	0·10

As has already been stated earlier, Madhya Pradesh is the sixth largest state in India in respect of population but in respect of the population of totally crippled persons it ranks third in the country and contains 9.14 per cent of the total crippled population of the country. Statistically it is incorrect to compare two sets of data which were collected at two different times but it may still be done because the time interval was only about six months and also because broad picture can still be obtained.

Per one lakh of population, Madhya Pradesh has 66 (65.59) persons who are totally crippled. The states which are its neighbours have varying incidence as given below:—

Uttar Pradesh	37
Bihar	50
Orissa	76
Andhra Pradesh	56
Maharashtra	47
Gujarat	95
Rajasthan	63

There are 34,228 totally crippled persons in Madhya Pradesh. If districts are arranged in descending order according to the number of totally crippled persons, the picture is as shown in the following inset:—

District	Number of totally cripoled	District	Number of totally crippled
1	2	1	2
1. Bilaspur	2,211	24. Shajapur	589
2. Jabalpur	1,900	25. Guna	587
3. Raipur	1,611	26. East Nimar	562
4. Mandla	1,308	27. Damoh	560
5. Surguja	1,268	28. Dewas	554
6. Rajgarh	1,235	29. Betul	542
7. Bastar	1,192	30. Bhind	534
8. Shahdol	1,185	31. Ratlam	510
9. Chhindwara	1,135	32. Hoshangabad	487
10. Seoni	1,053	33. Shivpuri	470
11. Raisen	1,049	34. Rajgarh	470
12. Durg	1,017	35. Ujjain	448
13. Mandsaur	939	36. Narsimhapur	408
14. Sagar	877	37. Vidisha	371
15. Balaghat	869	38. Gwalior	333
16. Rajnandgaon	838	39. Tikamgarh	324
17. Morena	830	40. Chhatarpur	317
18. Satna	783	41. Sehore	306
19. West Nimar	782	42. Sidhi	304
20. Dhar	745	43. Panna	299
21. Indore	721	44. Bhopal	240
22. Jhabua	717	45. Datia	102
23. Rewa	642		

The relative incidence in the district as also the distribution of the totally crippled may be seen from the following inset which shows distribution of the 1981 census population and the number of disabled persons.

Distribution of 100 population and 100 totally crippled persons in the districts

Sl. No.	Districts	Distribution of 100 each of	
		Population	Totally crippled
1	2	3	4
1.	Morena	2·50	2·43
2.	Bhind	1·87	1·56
3.	Gwalior	2·12	0·97
4.	Datia	0·60	0·30
5.	Shivpuri	1·66	1·39
6.	Guna	1·92	1·72
7.	Tikamgarh	1·41	0·95
8.	Chhatarpur	1·70	0·93
9.	Panna	1·04	0·87
10.	Sagar	2·54	2·56
11.	Damoh	1·38	1·64
12.	Satna	2·21	2·29
13.	Rewa	2·31	1·88
14.	Shahdol	2·58	3·46
15.	Sidhi	1·90	0·89
16.	Mandsaur	2·42	2·74
17.	Ratlam	1·50	1·49
18.	Ujjain	2·14	1·31
19.	Shajapur	1·61	1·72
20.	Dewas	1·53	1·62
21.	Jhabua	1·52	2·10
22.	Dhar	2·03	2·18
23.	Indore	2·70	2·11
24.	West Nimar	3·13	2·28
25.	East Nimar	2·21	1·64
26.	Rajgarh	1·54	1·37
27.	Vidisha	1·50	1·08
28.	Bhopal	1·72	0·70
29.	Sehore	1·26	0·89
30.	Raisen	1·36	3·06
31.	Betul	1·77	1·58

1	2	3	4
32.	Hoshangabad	1·92	1·42
33.	Jabalpur	4·21	5·55
34.	Narsimhapur	1·25	1·19
35.	Mandla	1·99	3·82
36.	Chhindwara	2·36	3·31
37.	Seoni	1·55	3·08
38.	Balaghat	2·20	2·54
39.	Surguja	3·13	3·70
40.	Bilaspur	5·66	6·46
41.	Raigarh	2·76	3·61
42.	Rajnandgaon	2·24	2·45
43.	Durg	3·62	2·97
44.	Raipur	5·90	4·71
45.	Bastar	3·53	3·48

As in the case of total blindness the distribution of population and the distribution of totally crippled persons bears a striking correlation in a few cases in as much as the contents in the district of the total population of the State and of the total crippled population are more or less the same. These districts are Sagar, Satna, Ratlam. The other group of districts are where the proportion component in the district of the total crippled population is less than the district proportion component of the State population. In other words the incidence of totally crippled is less here. These districts are:—

Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Sidhi, Ujjain, Indore, West Nimar, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsimhapur, Durg, Raipur and Bastar.

The other 17 districts are those where the district proportion content of the totally crippled of the State is greater than their proportion population content. These 17 districts are:—

Damoh, Shahdol, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Raisen, Jabalpur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Rajnandgaon.

The ranking of the districts on the basis of population and on the basis of the number (absolute figure) of totally crippled persons will help in better appreciation of the relative incidence of the disability under discussion here :—

Rank in population	District	Rank in the number of totally crippled
1	2	3
1.	Raipur	3
2.	Bilaspur	1
3.	Jabalpur	2
4.	Durg	12
5.	Bastar	7
6.	Surguja	5
7.	West Nimar	19
8.	Raigarh	6
9.	Indore	21
10.	Shahdol	8
11.	Sagar	14
12.	Morena	17
13.	Mandsaur	13
14.	Chhindwara	9
15.	Rewa	23
16.	Rajnandgaon	16
17.	East Nimar	26
18.	Satna	18
19.	Balaghat	15
20.	Ujjain	35
21.	Gwalior	38
22.	Dhar	20
23.	Mandla	4
24.	Hoshangabad	32
25.	Guna	25
26.	Sidhi	42
27.	Betul	29
28.	Bhind	30
29.	Bhopal	44
30.	Chhatarpur	40
31.	Shivpuri	33

1	2	3
32.	Shajapur	24
33.	Seoni	10
34.	Rajgarh	34
35.	Jhabua	22
36.	Dewas	28
37.	Ratlam	31
38.	Vidisha	37
39.	Tikamgarh	39
40.	Damoh	27
41.	Raisen	11
42.	Sehore	41
43.	Narsimhapur	36
44.	Panna	43
45.	Datia	35

TOTALLY DUMB

Madhya Pradesh in India

The population of totally dumb persons in India and in the different States and Union Territories and the distribution of 1,000 totally dumb persons of India in the different States/Union Territories is shown in the following table :—

Unit	Population of totally dumb persons	State/Union Territorywise distribution of 1,000 totally dumb persons
1	2	3
India*	276,691	1,000
West Bengal	37,671	136·15
Andhra Pradesh	30,580	110·52
Uttar Pradesh	29,436	106·39
Tamil Nadu	28,128	101·66
Bihar	23,784	85·96
Maharashtra	19,063	68·90

*Excludes the figures of Assam, where the Census could not be held owing to disturbed condition prevailing there.

1	2	3
Karnataka	17,613	63·66
Madhya Pradesh	14,194	51·30
Orissa	13,762	49·74
Gujarat	12,571	45·43
Rajasthan	12,001	43·59
Kerala	10,819	39·10
Jammu & Kashmir	4,885	17·65
Himachal Pradesh	4,095	14·80
Punjab	3,892	14·07
Haryana	3,359	12·14
Sikkim	1,941	7·01
Nagaland	1,701	6·15
Arunachal Pradesh	1,487	5·37
Tripura	1,128	4·08
Delhi	1,037	3·75
Manipur	844	3·05
Meghalaya	810	2·93
Mizoram	751	2·71
Goa, Daman & Diu	525	1·90
Pondicherry	275	0·99
Chandigarh	83	0·30
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	79	0·28
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72	0·26
Lakshadweep	45	0·16

Whereas in respect of totally blind persons and totally crippled persons, Madhya Pradesh was presenting a somewhat unhappy picture, the tone seems to have improved in respect of totally dumb persons. Madhya Pradesh, the sixth largest state in the country, ranks eight in respect of totally dumb persons.

Madhya Pradesh contains a little more than 5 per cent of totally dumb persons in India. Within it, 270 persons of every one million of its population are suffering from the disability of total dumbness. However, there still appears a silver streak in the figures. In respect of incidence i.e.,

number of totally dumb persons (houselist) in 1 lakh population, Madhya Pradesh along with its northern neighbour, occupies the bottom position:—

Andhra Pradesh	57
Orissa	52
Gujarat	37
Rajasthan	35
Bihar	34
Maharashtra	30
Uttar Pradesh	27
Madhya Pradesh	27

There are in all 14,194 totally dumb persons in Madhya Pradesh. This disability constitutes 13.93 per cent of the total disabled persons (totally blind, totally crippled, totally dumb) in the State. Of the three disabilities, therefore, the disability of total dumbness, has the least incidence in the State.

If the 45 districts of the State are arranged in descending order according to the number of totally dumb persons, the picture is as below :—

Sl. No.	District	No. of totally dumb persons
1	2	3
1.	Raipur	1,031
2.	Bilaspur	756
3.	Bastar	725
4.	Durg	612
5.	Surguja	511
6.	Raigarh	586
7.	Chhindwara	423
8.	Jabalpur	415
9.	West Nimar	410
10.	Rewa	376
11.	Shahdol	376

1	2	3
12.	Rajnandgaon	372
13.	Sagar	355
14.	Sidhi	333
15.	Betul	324
16.	Mandsaur	315
17.	Mandla	309
18.	Satna	303
19.	Morena	291
20.	Shivpuri	281
21.	Seoni	280
22.	Raisen	273
23.	Narsimhapur	266
24.	East Nimar	262
25.	Rhind	259
26.	Dhar	252
27.	Jhabua	250
28.	Guna	242
29.	Sukghat	236
30.	Hoshangabad	222
31.	Chhatarpur	199
32.	Gwalior	197
33.	Ratlam	194
34.	Ujjain	190
35.	Dewas	190
36.	Indore	176
37.	Panna	169
38.	Shajapur	168
39.	Damoh	165
40.	Rajgarh	153
41.	Tikamgarh	152
42.	Vidisha	151
43.	Sehore	151
44.	Bhopal	115
45.	Datia	78

The relative incidence in the districts as also the *districtwise distribution of the totally dumb persons in* the State may be seen from the following inset which shows percentage

distribution of the 1981 Census population and of the totally dumb persons :—

Sl. No.	Districts	Distribution of 100	
		1981 population	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4
1.	Morena	2.50	2.05
2.	Bhind	1.87	1.83
3.	Gwalior	2.12	1.39
4.	Datia	0.60	0.55
5.	Shivpuri	1.66	1.98
6.	Guna	1.92	1.71
7.	Tikamgarh	1.41	1.07
8.	Chhatarpur	1.70	1.40
9.	Panna	1.04	1.19
10.	Sagar	2.54	2.50
11.	Damoh	1.38	1.16
12.	Satna	2.21	2.14
13.	Rewa	2.31	2.65
14.	Shahdol	2.58	2.65
15.	Sidhi	1.90	2.35
16.	Mandsaur	2.42	2.22
17.	Ratlam.	1.50	1.37
18.	Ujjain	2.14	1.34
19.	Shajapur	1.61	1.18
20.	Dewas	1.53	1.34
21.	Jhabua	1.52	1.76
22.	Dhar	2.03	1.78
23.	Indore	2.70	1.24
24.	West Nimar	3.13	2.89
25.	East Nimar	2.21	1.85
26.	Rajgarh	1.54	1.08
27.	Vidisha	1.50	1.06
28.	Bhopal	1.72	0.81
29.	Sehore	1.26	1.06
30.	Raisen	1.36	1.92
31.	Betul	1.77	2.28

1	2	3	4
32.	Hoshangabad	1.92	1.56
33.	Jabalpur	4.21	2.92
34.	Narsimhapur	1.25	1.87
35.	Mandla	1.99	2.18
36.	Chhindwara	2.36	2.98
37.	Seoni	1.55	1.97
38.	Balaghat	2.20	1.66
39.	Surguja	3.13	4.30
40.	Bilaspur	5.66	5.33
41.	Raigarh	2.76	4.13
42.	Rajnandgaon	2.24	2.62
43.	Durg	3.62	4.31
44.	Raipur	5.90	7.26
45.	Bastar	3.53	5.11

For the sake of convenience, the districts may be ranked on the basis of population (1981 Census) and on the basis of number of totally dumb persons. This inset will give better and easier appreciation of the above table.

Rank in population	Districts	Rank in number of totally dumb
1	2	3
1.	Raipur	1
2.	Bilaspur	2
3.	Jabalpur	8
4.	Durg	4
5.	Bastar	3
6.	Surguja	5
7.	West Nimar	9
8.	Raigarh	6
9.	Indore	36
10.	Shahdol	11
11.	Sagar	13
12.	Morena	19
13.	Mandsaur	16

1		3
14.	Chhindwara	7
15.	Rewa	10
16.	Rajnandgaon	12
17.	East Nimar	24
18.	Satna	18
19.	Balaghat	29
20.	Ujjain	34
21.	Gwalior	32
22.	Dhar	26
23.	Mandla	17
24.	Hoshangabad	30
25.	Guna	28
26.	Sidhi	14
27.	Betul	15
28.	Bhind	25
29.	Bhopal	44
30.	Chhatarpur	31
31.	Shivpuri	36
32.	Shajapur	38
33.	Seoni	21
34.	Rajgarh	40
35.	Jhabua	27
36.	Dewas	35
37.	Ratlam	33
38.	Vidisha	42
39.	Tikamgarh	41
40.	Damoh	39
41.	Raisen	22
42.	Sehore	43
43.	Narsimhapur	23
44.	Panna	37
45.	Datia	45

If the incidence i.e., number of totally dumb to per 10,000 population of the district is studied, it is found that the picture is as follows. For the purpose of clarity, the incidence

of dumbness for total, rural and urban is being given separately :—

TOTAL Population

No. of totally dumb per 10,000 of population	Districts
1	2
1	Ujjain, Indore, Morena, Gwalior, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Satna, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Shajapur, Dhar, West Nimar, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Bilaspur.
3	Bhind, Datia, Shivpuri, Panna, Sagar, Rewa, Shahdol, Dewas, Jhabua, Betul, Mandla, Rajnandgaon, Durg
4	Sidhi, Raisen, Narsimhapur, Chhindwara, Seonia, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur, Bastar.

Rural Population

No. of totally dumb per 10,000 of population	Districts
1	2
2	Morena, Gwalior, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Ujjain, Shajapur, Indore, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Balaghat, Bilaspur.
3	Bhind, Datia, Panna, Sagar, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Rajnandgaon.
4	Shivpuri, Raisen, Betul, Surguja, Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, Bastar.
5	Narsimhapur.

Urban population

No. of totally dumb per 10,000 of population	Districts
1	Morena, Gwalior, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Ujjain, Shajapur, Indore, Vidisha, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Bastar.
2	Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Damoh, Satna, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Rajgarh, Sehore, Betul, Narsimhapur, Seoni.
3	Bhind, Panna, East Nimar, Raisen, Chhindwara.

Distribution of 100 totally Blind, Crippled and Dumb persons—All Areas

State/District	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
1. Morena	2·80	2·49	2·05
2. Bhind	2·44	1·56	1·83
3. Gwalior	1·85	0·97	1·39
4. Datia	0·61	0·30	0·55
5. Shivpuri	2·59	1·39	1·98
6. Guna	2·16	1·72	1·71
7. Tikamgarh	2·15	0·95	1·07
8. Chhatarpur	3·18	0·93	1·40
9. Panna	1·97	0·87	1·19
10. Sagar	2·76	2·56	2·50
11. Damoh	1·58	1·64	1·16
12. Satna	2·42	2·29	2·14
13. Rewa	1·54	1·88	2·65
14. Shahdol	2·92	3·46	2·65
15. Sidhi	1·56	0·89	2·35

1		2	3	4
16.	Mandsaur	1·90	2·74	2·22
17.	Ratlam.	1·38	1·49	1·37
18.	Ujjain	1·62	1·31	1·34
19.	Shajapur	2·05	1·72	1·18
20.	Dewas	1·64	1·62	1·34
21.	Jhabua	1·05	2·09	1·76
22.	Dhar	1·32	2·18	1·78
23.	Indore	1·04	2·11	1·24
24.	West Nimar	2·33	2·28	2·89
25.	East Nimar	1·80	1·64	1·85
26.	Rajgarh	1·89	1·37	1·03
27.	Vidisha	1·87	1·08	1·06
28.	Bhopal	0·77	0·70	0·81
29.	Sehore	1·22	0·89	1·06
30.	Raisen	2·58	3·07	1·92
31.	Betul	1·70	1·58	2·28
32.	Hoshangabad	2·02	1·42	1·56
33.	Jabalpur	4·40	5·55	2·92
34.	Narsimhapur	1·62	1·19	1·87
35.	Mandla	1·98	3·82	2·18
36.	Chhindwara	2·82	3·31	2·98
37.	Seoni	2·33	3·08	1·97
38.	Balaghat	1·44	2·54	1·66
39.	Surguja	2·68	3·70	4·30
40.	Bilaspur	5·62	6·46	5·33
41.	Raigarh	2·30	3·61	4·13
42.	Rajnandgaon	2·36	2·45	2·62
43.	Durg	3·72	2·97	4·31
44.	Raipur	5·27	4·71	7·26
45.	Bastar	2·76	3·48	5·11

Distribution of 100 totally Blind, Crippled and Dumb persons—Rural Areas

State/District	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	100·00	100·00	100·00
1. Morena	2·86	2·52	2·07
2. Bhind	2·43	1·56	1·91
3. Gwalior	1·49	0·58	0·91
4. Datia	0·60	0·29	0·51
5. Shivpuri	2·69	1·47	2·02
6. Guna	2·20	1·64	1·68
7. Tikamgarh	2·18	0·96	1·09
8. Chhatarpur	3·09	0·88	1·39
9. Panna	2·05	0·93	1·23
10. Sagar	2·63	2·34	2·35
11. Damoh	1·58	1·67	1·17
12. Satna	2·49	2·39	2·12
13. Rewa	1·62	2·05	2·85
14. Shahdol	2·92	3·50	2·66
15. Sidhi	1·67	0·03	2·61
16. Mandsaur	1·83	2·67	2·08
17. Ratlam	1·31	1·39	1·24
18. Ujjain	1·62	1·23	1·24
19. Shajapur	1·92	1·77	1·21
20. Dewas	1·64	1·49	1·22
21. Jhabua	1·07	2·23	1·88
22. Dhar	1·36	2·26	1·80
23. Indore	0·65	1·07	0·74
24. West Nimar	2·35	2·35	2·86
25. East Nimar	1·70	1·32	1·47
26. Rajgarh	1·91	1·38	1·04
27. Vidisha	1·87	1·10	1·03
28. Bhopal	0·51	0·41	0·35
29. Sehore	1·23	0·88	1·06
30. Raisen	2·69	3·28	2·00
31. Betul	1·70	1·65	2·28
32. Hoshangabad	2·00	1·37	1·47

1	2	3	4
33. Jabalpur	4·28	5·50	2·69
34. Narsimhapur	1·67	1·29	1·99
35. Mandla	2·11	4·20	2·38
36. Chhindwara	2·70	3·28	2·69
37. Seoni	2·49	3·36	2·10
38. Balaghat	1·44	2·67	1·76
39. Surguja	2·82	4·06	4·63
40. Bilaspur	5·73	6·70	5·48
41. Raigarh	2·37	3·43	4·45
42. Rajnandgaon	2·41	2·26	2·80
43. Durg	3·78	2·99	4·28
44. Raipur	5·38	4·78	7·60
45. Bastar	2·96	3·86	5·61

Distribution of 100 totally Blind, Crippled and Dumb persons—Urban Areas

State/District	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
1. Morena	2·07	1·58	1·86
2. Bhind	2·48	1·56	1·06
3. Gwalior	6·14	4·34	5·45
4. Datia	0·75	0·39	0·86
5. Shivpuri	1·25	0·72	1·60
6. Guna	1·76	2·36	1·93
7. Tikamgarh	1·78	0·81	0·86
8. Chhatarpur	4·21	1·33	1·53
9. Panna	1·01	0·42	0·86
10. Sagar	4·36	4·45	3·79
11. Damoh	1·64	1·31	1·13
12. Satna	1·54	1·42	2·26
13. Rewa	0·60	0·42	0·93
14. Shahdol	2·91	3·11	2·53
15. Sidhi	0·19	0·03	0·13
16. Mandsaur	2·65	3·36	3·39

1	2	3	4
17. Ratlam	2·17	2·31	2·39
18. Ujjain	1·66	2·00	2·19
19. Shajapur	3·61	1·31	0·93
20. Dewas	1·68	2·70	2·33
21. Jhabua	0·82	0·97	0·73
22. Dhar	0·87	1·47	1·60
23. Indore	5·75	10·90	5·45
24. West Nimar	2·14	1·75	3·13
25. East Nimar	2·94	4·36	5·05
26. Rajgarh	1·61	1·31	1·40
27. Vidisha	1·85	0·97	1·33
28. Bhopal	3·83	3·20	4·60
29. Sehore	1·13	1·06	1·13
30. Raisen	1·23	1·22	1·26
31. Betul	1·61	1·03	2·33
32. Hoshangabad	2·31	1·86	2·39
33. *Jabalpur*	5·92	5·95	4·92
34. Narsimhapur	1·06	0·33	0·93
35. Mandla	0·46	0·58	0·47
36. Chhindwara	4·24	3·59	5·39
37. Seoni	0·46	0·67	0·86
38. Balaghat	1·52	1·44	0·86
39. Surguja	1·03	0·67	1·60
40. Bilaspur	4·28	4·39	4·06
41. Raigarh	1·39	5·09	1·40
42. Rajnandgaon	1·73	4·09	1·13
43. Durg	3·03	2·81	4·59
44. Raipur	3·97	4·06	4·46
45. Bastar	0·36	0·30	0·86

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

Historical evidences are there that people have been living in cities and towns. In our own experience, we notice how people are distributed between towns and villages of different sizes. The cities and towns are generally called urban areas and the villages are called the rural areas.

The dichotomy of classification as rural and urban has been a common practice in Indian Censuses. The distribution of population as rural and urban is important because the size and growth of urban population is an indicator of economic change. Study of urbanisation has become an important field of study of population characteristics. The study of urbanisation is all the more important in a developing country like ours. Cities and Towns grow faster because of various economic activities going on there particularly the commercial and industrial activities. We may now discuss as to how we classify a place as urban or rural.

What is an urban area :

It is necessary that a precise definition for classifying a place as urban is followed. Accordingly well laid out criteria were followed by the census commission in every census. The definition of an urban area as adopted in 1981 census is given below :

(a) All places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Area Committee etc.

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :

(i) A minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural and allied pursuits; and

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. i.e. 1000 persons per sq. mile.

The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75%

criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses whereas in the 1981 Census these activities are treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

Accordingly in Madhya Pradesh a list of 327 places (towns) has been finalised which are classified as urban areas of the 1981 census. It has to be remembered that every such place has a well defined territorial jurisdiction.

Rural areas

A village in the Indian census, is not the exact opposite of a 'town' because the area shown against a village or that called rural includes agricultural and other uninhabited land of which the actual inhabited area is a small fraction.

In Madhya Pradesh, according to the M. P. Land Revenue Manual, a village means any tract of land which has been recognised as such as any revenue survey or any other tract of land which has been recognised or declared as a village by the State Government for purposes of revenue collection etc. The revenue village need not be a single agglomeration of habitations but it has definite surveyed boundaries. A peculiarity of this state is that a village is not always a single habitation but quite often there are more than one habitations here and there within the limits of the village boundaries. The main habitation is generally known by the village name and others may have different names which are called *para, tola, majra, phalia* etc. quite often these habitations are situated at distant apart.

There are as many as 76,468 villages of which 71,352 are inhabited and 5,116 uninhabited. The average population per village in Madhya Pradesh is 583. The statement 3.1 gives the number of villages and average population per village.

The northern districts of Madhya Pradesh have relatively bigger size of villages. Bhind is having the highest average of 922 persons per village followed by Morena with 870.

Distribution of villages and population by population size—

The following statement gives the number of villages and population living in them by population size of villages.

STATEMENT 3.1

Number of Villages (inhabited and uninhabited) and Average number of persons per inhabited village in the State and Districts

State/District	No. of Villages		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Average No. of persons per inhabited Village
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	71,352	5,116	583
1. Morena	1,293	128	870
2. Bhind	876	53	922
3. Gwalior	712	71	700
4. Datia	400	52	627
5. Shivpuri	1,300	150	581
6. Guna	2,043	230	421
7. Tikamgarh	869	124	745
8. Chhatarpur	1,073	127	698
9. Panna	947	146	526
10. Sagar	1,868	212	511
11. Damoh	1,193	208	518
12. Satna	1,764	303	548
13. Rewa	2,330	415	451
14. Shahdol	1,968	141	562
15. Sidhi	1,821	84	533
16. Mandsaur	1,580	182	638
17. Ratlam	1,050	20	516
18. Ujjain	1,099	19	635
19. Shajapur	1,061	53	674
20. Dewas	1,068	76	605
21. Jhabua	1,323	37	551
22. Dhar	1,490	80	620
23. Indore	636	17	755
24. West Nimar	1,836	274	757
25. East Nimar	1,091	103	774
26. Rajgarh	1,666	77	418

STATEMENT 3.1—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
27. Vidisha	1,519	99	428
28. Bhopal	503	39	423
29. Sehore	1,012	71	563
30. Raisen	1,425	91	449
31. Betul	1,326	64	591
32. Hoshangabad	1,423	137	528
33. Jabalpur	2,274	165	531
34. Narsimhapur	1,029	53	546
35. Mandla	2,102	71	459
36. Chhindwara	1,913	77	508
37. Sconi	1,606	57	465
38. Balaghat	1,277	107	821
39. Surguja	2,414	24	618
40. Bilaspur	3,528	78	721
41. Raigarh	2,195	48	602
42. Rajnandgaon	2,286	113	448
43. Durg	1,824	48	707
44. Raipur	3,853	153	662
45. Bastar	3,486	239	497

STATEMENT 3.2

Distribution of villages and population by population size, 1981 Madhya Pradesh

Population Size	No. of Villages	Percentage of total	Population	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 200	15,806	22·15	1,730,326	4·16
200— 499	25,941	36·36	8,792,278	21·14
500— 999	19,282	27·02	13,473,037	32·39
1,000—1,999	8,118	11·38	10,849,488	26·09
2,000—4,999	2,046	2·87	5,712,252	13·73
5,000—9,999	155	0·22	986,176	2·37
10,000+	4	Nil	48,828	0·12
Total	71,352	100·00	41,592,385	100·00

Madhya Pradesh is a State with predominantly small sized villages. More than half the total number of inhabited villages in this State have a population less than 500 in each. The total population living in such villages account for 25.30 per cent of the total rural population. Greater concentration of population is found in villages of population size 500-999. Among the districts, Rajgarh has the highest proportion (9.75 per cent) of population living in villages, while Bhind district is having the lowest proportion of 1.20 per cent. The northern districts of the State are having comparatively bigger villages. The centrally located districts as well as those in the east are having relatively large number of villages of smaller size. The districts can be grouped as shown below on the basis of the size of the villages in which the highest proportion of the rural population lives.

STATEMENT 3.3

Districts having highest proportion of population living in villages by population size.

Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000-4,999	1,0000 +
1	2	3	4	5	6
—	Vidisha (34·40)	Gwalior (28·28)	Bhind (30·52)	Morena (28·69)	—
	Bhopal (33·96)	Shivpuri (31·09)	Datia (32·73)		
	Raisen (30·34)	Guna (34·86)	Tikamgarh (32·74)		
	Seoni (34·50)	Chhatarpur (29·95)	Sidhi (31·64)		
		Panna (27·69)	Ratlam (28·22)		
		Sagar (30·33)	West Nimar (33·75)		
		Damoh (30·00)	Balaghat (41·40)		
		Satna (29·18)			
		Rewa (29·64)			
		Shahdol (35·40)			
		Mandsaur (28·36)			
		Ujjain (37·40)			

STATEMENT 3.3—*Concld.*

Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000-4,999	10,000 +
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shajapur (32·77)			
		Dewas (33·08)			
		Jhabua (39·00)			
		Dhar (31·11)			
		Indore (31·76)			
		East Nimar (32·70)			
		Rajgarh (31·22)			
		Sehore (33·76)			
		Betul (34·86)			
		Hoshangabad (32·12)			
		Jabalpur (31·87)			
		Narsimhapur (30·06)			
		Mandla (40·03)			
		Chhindwara (31·21)			
		Surguja (38·16)			
		Bilaspur (32·29)			
		Raigarh (37·54)			
		Rajanandgaon (40·27)			
		Durg (38·04)			
		Raipur (35·56)			
		Bastar (30·47)			

The Urban population

We may now consider some important features of the urban population in Madhya Pradesh. Out of a total of 52,178,844 persons enumerated in this State in 1981 census, 10,586,459 persons live in 327 towns. The proportion of urban population to total population, thus works out to 20.29 per cent as against 23.31 per cent for the country as a whole. The proportion of urban population in 45 districts of the State is shown below.

STATEMENT 3.4

Urban population in the districts

State/District	Total	Urban Population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH	**52,178,844**	**10,586,459**	**20·29**
1. Morena	1,303,213	178,250	13·68
2. Bhind	973,816	166,212	17·07
3. Gwalior	1,107,879	609,411	55·01
4. Datia	311,893	60,991	19·55
5. Shivpuri	865,930	111,147	12·84
6. Guna	1,001,985	141,599	14·13
7. Tikamgarh	736,981	89,410	12·13
8. Chhatarpur	886,660	138,081	15·57
9. Panna	539,978	42,041	07·79
10. Sagar	1,323,132	368,605	27·86
11. Damoh	721,453	104,025	14·42
12. Satna	1,153,387	186,737	16·19
13. Rewa	1,207,583	157,659	13·06
14. Shahdol	1,345,125	239,616	17·81
15. Sidhi	990,467	19,654	01·98
16. Mandsaur	1,263,399	255,926	20·26
17. Ratlam	782,729	240,492	30·72
18. Ujjain	1,117,002	418,672	37·48
19. Shajapur	840,247	124,768	14·85
20. Dewas	795,309	148,767	18·71
21. Jhabua	795,168	66,257	8·33
22. Dhar	1,057,469	132,980	12·58
23. Indore	1,409,473	929,428	65·94
24. West Nimar	1,630,943	241,176	14·79
25. East Nimar	1,153,580	309,200	26·80
26. Rajgarh	801,384	104,916	13·09
27. Vidisha	783,098	132,905	16·97
28. Bhopal	894,739	681,853	76·21
29. Sehore	657,381	87,482	13·31
30. Raisen	710,542	70,736	09·96

STATEMENT 3.4—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
31. Betul	925,387	141,736	15·32
32. Hoshangabad . .	1,003,939	252,084	25·11
33. Jabalpur . . .	2,198,743	990,492	45·05
34. Narsimhapur . .	650,445	88,127	13·55
35. Mandla . . .	1,037,394	73,179	7·05
36. Chhindwara . . .	1,233,131	261,167	21·18
37. Seoni	809,713	62,704	7·70
38. Balaghat . . .	1,147,810	99,802	8·69
39. Surguja . . .	1,633,476	141,968	8·69
40. Bilaspur . . .	2,953,366	408,784	13·84
41. Raigarh . . .	1,443,197	121,133	8·39
42. Rajnandgaon . .	1,167,501	144,252	12·36
43. Durg	1,890,467	601,104	31·80
44. Raipur . . .	3,079,476	529,225	17·19
45. Bastar	1,842,854	111,706	6·06

The urban population of the State has grown by 56.03 per cent during the decade 1971-81 as against 46.63 per cent during the previous decade 1961-71. The pace of urbanisation has been faster during this decade.

Bhopal district is highly urbanised with 76.21 per cent of its population residing in urban areas. This is followed by Indore with 65.94 per cent and Gwalior with 55.01 per cent. Bhopal, naturally is the main urban area of the district. It is the capital of the State and many Government offices, educational institutions, commercial establishments and large industrial establishment like the BHEL are located in it. As far Indore district is concerned it has the powerful growth centre, Indore which is also the throbbing industrial and commercial heart of the State.

In terms of sheer size of urban population, Jabalpur, district occupies the first rank in the State with its figure of 990,492 with Indore district closely behind it with its figure of 929,428. Between the second and the third rank, there is a wide gap of 247,575 and it is the Bhopal district which occupies this rank.

On the other hand Sidhi district is at the bottom in respect of size of urban population. The second and third lowest are Panna and Datia districts, respectively.

Distribution of Towns by population size

In Census, it is the practice to classify towns in six different classes according to the size of population as indicated below:—

Class	Population size
1	2
Class I . . .	100,000 and above
Class II . . .	50,000 — 99,999
Class III . . .	20,000 — 49,999
Class IV . . .	10,000 — 19,999
Class V . . .	5,000 — 9,999
Class VI . . .	Less than 5,000

The class I towns with a population of 100,000 and above are called cities. There is yet another concept of Urban-Agglomeration which is followed in census. This has been explained below:

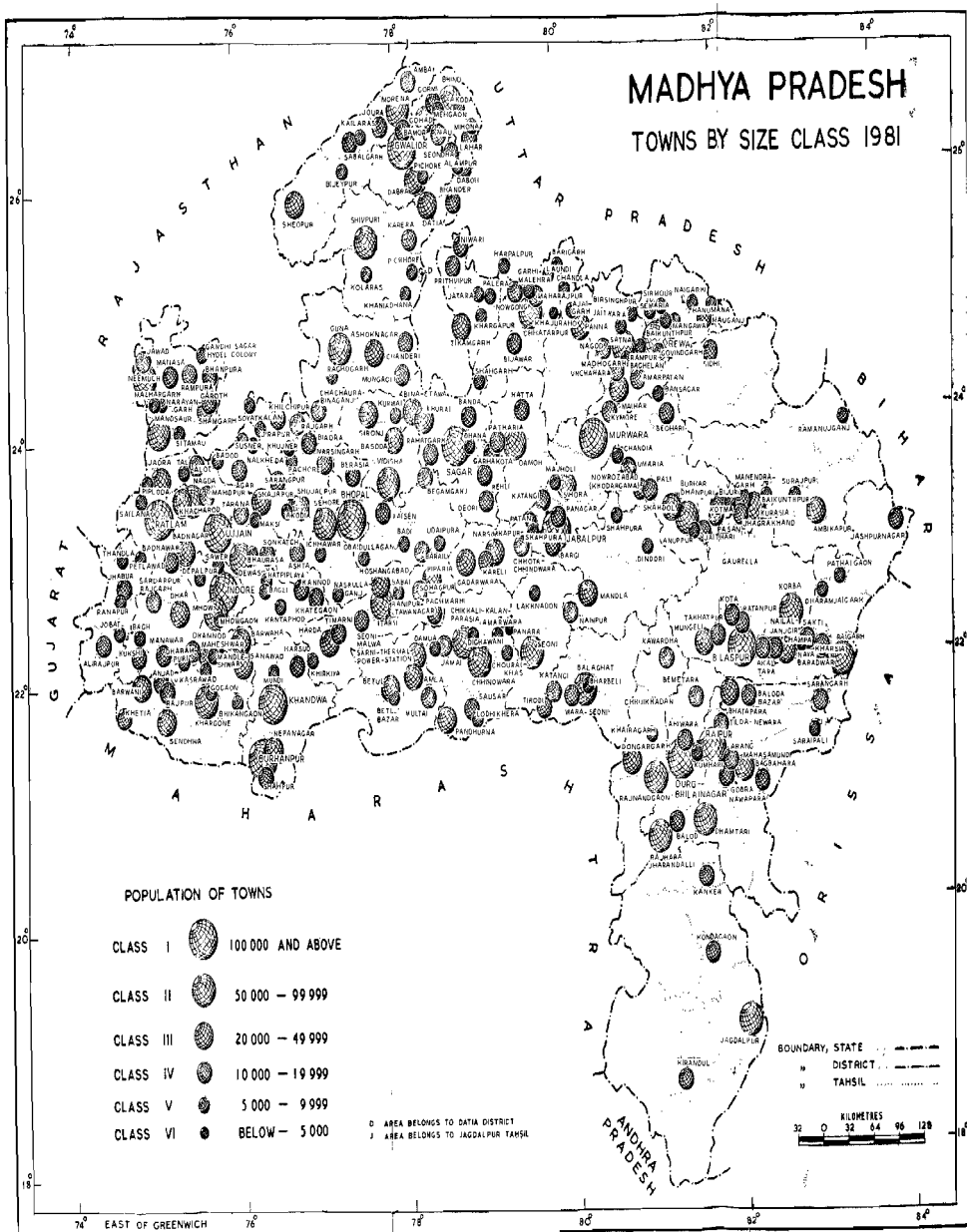
Urban-Agglomeration

Very often large railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc. come up outside the statutory limits of cities or towns but adjoining it. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns but if they form a continuous spread with the core towns and deserve to be treated as urban. Such areas are called outgrowths. The core town together with their outgrowth(s) have been treated as one urban entity and called 'Urban Agglomeration'. An Urban Agglomeration may constitute:—

(a) A city with continuous outgrowth (a part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limits).

(b) One town with similar outgrowth(s) or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth(s), all of whom form a continuous spread.

(c) A city and one or more adjoining town(s) with their outgrowth(s) all of whom form a contiguous spread.



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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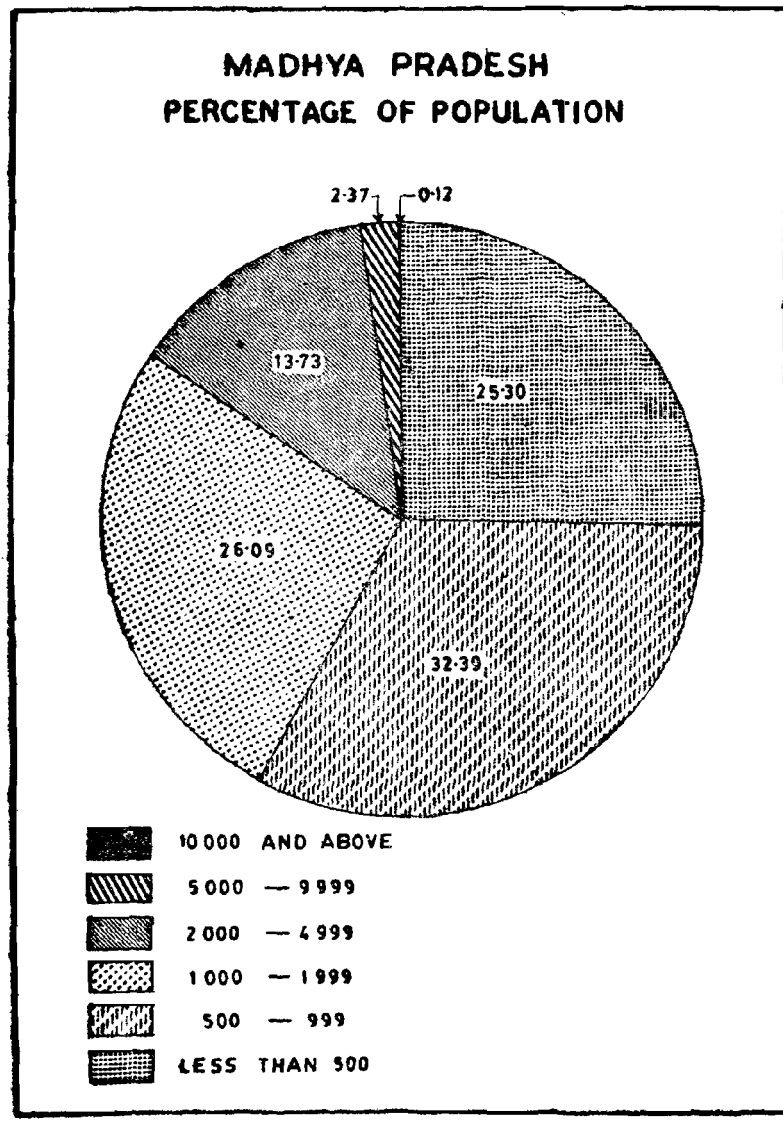
6(a)—364 R. G. India/ND/88


MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION
2·37
0·12
13·73
25·30
26·09
32·39
10 000 AND ABOVE
5 000 — 9 999
2 000 — 4 999
1 000 — 1 999
500 — 999
LESS THAN 500

viz., Durg and Bhilainagar and Khandwa and Burhanpur, respectively. The list of class I towns is given below:

City	Location in district	Population 1981
1	2	3
1. Indore (M.C)	Indore	829,327
2. Jabalpur (M.C.)	Jabalpur	614,162
3. Bhopal (M.C.)	Bhopal	671,018
4. Gwalior (M.C)	Gwalior	539,015
5. Durg (M)	Durg	114,637
6. Bhilainagar (NM)	Durg	319,450
7. Raipur (M.C)	Raipur	338,245
8. Ujjain (M.C)	Ujjain	282,203
9. Sagar (M)	Sagar	160,392
10. Bilaspur (M)	Bilaspur	147,218
11. Ratlam (M)	Ratlam	142,319
12. Burhanpur (M)	East Nimar	140,986
13. Khandwa (M)	East Nimar	114,725
14. Rewa (M)	Rewa	100,641

These towns have class I status when considered as independent towns in their own right but quite a few of them have urban agglomeration. When considered as Urban agglomeration the position gets changed as under:

Unit	Population, 1981
1	2
1. Jabalpur (UA)	757,303
(a) Jabalpur (MC)	614,162
(b) Jabalpur Cantt.	61,026
(c) Khamaria	47,192
Urban outgrowths (OG)	34,923
2. Gwalior (UA)	555,862
(a) Gwalior (MC)	539,015
(b) Morar Cantt.	16,847

1	2
3. Durg-Bhilainagar (UA)	490,214
(a) Bhilainagar and Outgrowths . . .	319,450
(b) Durg (M) and Outgrowths	118,597
(c) Charoda and Outgrowths	22,328
(d) Bhilaikalan	18,870
(e) Jamul	10,969
4. Ujjain (UA)	282,203
Ujjain (MC)	278,454
Urban Outgrowths	3,749
5. Sagar (UA)	207,479
(a) Sagar (M) and outgrowths	174,770
(b) Sagar Cantt.	32,709
6. Bilaspur (UA)	187,104
(a) Bilaspur (M) and Outgrowths . . .	179,791
(b) Sirgiti	7,313
7. Murwara (UA)	123,017
(a) Murwara (M) and Outgrowths . . .	90,589
(b) Tikuri (NM) and Outgrowths . . .	17,763
(c) New Katni Rly. Jn. Area and Outgrowths .	8,897
(d) Ordnance Factory Area, Katni . . .	5,768

NOTE— U A stands for Urban Agglomeration
O G ,, Urban Outgrowths
M C ,, Municipal Corporation
M ,, Municipality

In Murwara Urban Agglomeration, none of the towns qualify to be treated as class I town but the combined population of all the constituent towns together with their outgrowths qualify to be treated as one urban entity having a population of more than one lakh.

If we take into account the total population of an urban agglomeration while classifying the towns in different population ranges in 1981, the following picture emerges.

STATEMENT 3.6

Towns and Urban Agglomerations by size-class, 1981

Class of UA/Town	No. of UAs and towns	Population	Percentage to total urban population
1	2	3	4
Class I	8 UAs and 6 towns	4,953,702	46·79
Class II	12 UAs and 16 towns	1,908,004	18·02
Class III	11 UAs and 30 towns	1,296,781	12·25
Class IV	15 UAs and 98 towns	1,602,891	15·14
Class V	3 UAs and 101 towns	812,403	7·67
Class VI	3 towns	12,678	0·12
All Classes	49 UAs and 254 towns	10,586,459	100·00

Trend of Urbanisation in Madhya Pradesh

How the number of towns have grown from census to census and the trend in increase of urban population in the State from 1901 onwards may be seen from the following figures.

STATEMENT 3.7*

Trend of Urbanisation in Madhya Pradesh, 1901-81

Year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901 . .	..	..	4 (3·31)	343,179 (23·54)	10 (8·26)	313,506 (21·50)	23 (19·01)	320,390 (21·97)
1911 . .	1 (0·83)	100,651 (7·75)	1 (0·83)	56,204 (4·33)	10 (8·33)	340,842 (26·24)	20 (17·50)	279,909 (21·55)
1921 . .	1 (0·82)	108,793 (7·55)	2 (1·64)	173,478 (12·05)	11 (9·02)	356,782 (24·77)	24 (19·67)	315,049 (21·88)
1931 . .	2 (1·36)	231,344 (13·06)	3 (2·04)	193,496 (10·92)	13 (8·84)	395,081 (22·30)	30 (20·41)	396,471 (22·37)
1941 . .	3 (1·73)	508,390 (21·61)	5 (2·87)	324,122 (13·78)	15 (8·62)	425,647 (18·09)	34 (19·54)	449,999 (19·13)
1951 . .	5 (2·48)	988,245 (31·54)	5 (2·48)	341,659 (10·91)	22 (10·89)	617,203 (19·70)	37 (18·31)	512,737 (16·37)
1961 . .	6 (2·74)	1,460,230 (31·56)	6 (2·74)	491,380 (10·62)	35 (15·98)	1,138,835 (24·61)	57 (26·03)	785,211 (16·97)
1971 . .	11 (4·40)	2,785,788 (41·06)	14 (5·60)	847,023 (12·48)	43 (17·20)	1,382,786 (20·38)	74 (29·60)	998,525 (14·72)
1981 . .	14 (4·28)	4,613,431 (43·58)	27 (8·26)	1,854,995 (17·52)	48 (14·68)	1,511,098 (14·28)	119 (36·39)	1,698,468 (16·04)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

STATEMENT 3.7—*Concld.*

Year	Class V		Class VI		All classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No	Population
1	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901	57 (47·11)	374,688 (25·70)	27 (22·31)	106,282 (7·29)	121 (100·00)	1,458,045 (100·00)
1911	61 (51·67)	421,589 (32·45)	25 (20·84)	99,812 (7·68)	118 (100 00)	1,299,007 (100·00)
1921	51 (41·80)	356,355 (24·74)	33 (27·05)	129,755 (9·01)	122 (100·00)	1,440,212 (100·00)
1931	57 (38·78)	404,109 (22·81)	42 (28·57)	151,370 (8·54)	147 (100·00)	1,771,871 (100·00)
1941	72 (41·38)	494,651 (21·02)	45 (25·86)	149,968 (6·37)	174 (100·00)	2,352,777 (100·00)
1951	73 (36·14)	510,447 (16·29)	60 (29·70)	162,646 (5·19)	202 (100 00)	3,132,937 (100·00)
1961	98 (44·75)	685,761 (14·82)	17 (7·76)	65,817 (1·42)	219 (100·00)	4,627,234 (100·00)
1971	96 (38·40)	723,829 (10·67)	12 (4·80)	46,816 (0·69)	250 (100·00)	6,784,767 (100·00)
1981	114 (34·86)	889,551 (8·40)	5 (1·53)	18,916 (0·18)	327 (100 00)	10,586,459 (100·00)

Urbanisation is a process in which new urban centres come in and existing ones tend to grow in size. That in course of time the latter process has a greater impact as would be evident from the fact that the proportion of number of towns in classes V and VI taken together and that of population living in them have gone down from 69.42 per cent in 1901 to 36.39 per cent in 1981, and 32.99 per cent in 1901 to 8.58 per cent in 1981 respectively. On the other hand the proportions of population living in them have gone up from 11.57 per cent in 1901 to 27.12 per cent in 1981. Class IV is considered to be the intermediate and also the takeoff stage for urbanisation. Class V and class VI towns generally comprise of grown up villages. It may be interesting to note that the number of towns in class VI which normally being the entrance for a rural unit (village) to be counted as town, has been comparatively less in 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses. This is due to the rigorous application of the eligibility test for a town since 1961. As many as 46 towns of earlier censuses were declassified as rural in 1961. The rate of declassification of towns has gone down considerably since 1961 obviously because of the strict application of the eligibility test.

Growth centres are growing at a faster rate. Indore, Bhopal, Durg-Bhilainagar U.A., Korba and Dewas are some of the growth centres of this type. By and large all the towns of category I, II and III are growing steadily as would be evident from the statement 3.8.

If we take into account the birth-rate and death-rate in 1981 for the urban areas of the State as a whole which being 31.4 per milli and 9.3 per milli respectively ignoring the migration factor, the annual average growth rate of population works out to 22.1 per milli or 22.1 per cent during a decade. Judging from this standard, the natural growth of a town should normally have at least a decadal growth rate of 22.1 per cent. Accordingly Mhow U.A. and Badnagar U.A. which have recorded the decadal growth rate of 19.20 per cent and 19.29 per cent respectively may be regarded as stagnating towns.

Judging with the same scale, we find that there are as many as 20 towns of 1971 census which have recorded a growth-rate less than 22.1 per cent during the decade 1971-81 which are listed below:—

STATEMENT 3.8

Growth-rate of population in class I, II & III towns, 1971—81

Size of town	No. of UA/towns	Urban Agglomerations/towns having growth rate during 1971-81				
		25·0% and less	25·1 to 35·0%	35·1 to 45·0%	45·1 to 55·0%	55·1 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	8 U.A. 6 towns	..	Sagar U.A.(34·0) Ratlam U.A.(30·4) Burhanpur(33·85) Khandwa(34·33)	Ujjain U.A.(35·31) Gwalior U.A.(36·86) Bilaspur U.A.(36·90) Jabalpur U.A.(41·59) Murwara U.A.(42·16)	Indore(47·85) Rewa(45·47)	Bhopal(74·35) Durg-Bhilainagar U.A. (99·99) Raipur(64·21)
II	12 U.A. 16 towns	Mhow U.A. (19·20)	Damoh U.A.(27·97) Dhamtari(28·68) Khargone(27·67)	Mandsaur(36·17) Neemuch(38·40) Chhindwara(40·50) Seoni(40·68) Sehore(44·43)	Chikhali Kalan Parasia U.A.(49·24) Shivpuri(48·92) Raigarh(45·25) Itarsi-Bhilakhedi U A. (48·55) Rajnandgaon(54·70) Vidisha(51·63) Guna(52·75)	Satna U.A.(55·51) Morena(55·60) Balaghat U.A.(59·49) Dewas (60·92) Korba(155·37) Bhind(62·72) Jagadalpur U.A. (72.30) Burhar-Dhanpuri U.A. (64·63) Nagda(73·79) Rajhara-Jharandalli (107·48) Kurasia(76·10) Chhatarpur(68·01)

II 11 U.A. towns	30* Bina-Itawa U.A.(24·96) Badnagar U.A. (19·29) Khachrod(24·15) Mungeli (24·04)	Joura U.A.(26·80) Sironj(28·06) Pandhurna(26·08) Barwani(25·66) Khurai(25·13) Shujalpur(29·58) Gadarwara(25·97) Champa(25·50) Datia(31·92) Harda(32·24) Narsimhapur(34·10) Shajapur(34·86) Sihora(33·80) Maihar(33·50)	Dhar(35·10) Mandla U.A.(36·68) Panna(38·20) Piparia(38·50, Barwaha U.A.(38·19) Bhatapara(41·92) Sheopur(42·04) Dongargarh(41·09) Nepanagar(43·61) Gohad(41·02)	Basoda(47·92) Ashoknagar(46·25) Amla(45·43) Sanawad(45·11) Betul(56·00) Tikamgarh(51·78) Sendhwa(54·06) Mahasamund(54·31)	Shahdol U.A.(55·64) Hoshangabad U.A. (57·30) Dabra(55·95) Ambikapur U.A. (61·29)	

NOTE.—*Excludes Sarni Thermal Power Station which is a new town of 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 3.9

List of stagnating towns, 1981

Class of town	Sl. No.	Name of town	location in district	Percentage growthrate 1971-81.
1		2	3	4
IV	1.	Nainpur	Mandla	21·54
	2.	Waraseoni	Balaghat	18·80
	3.	Kukshi	Dhar	21·42
	4.	Rampura	Mandsaur	12·83
	5.	Rajpur	West Nimar	21·67
	6.	Chanderi	Guna	21·00
	7.	Jawad	Mandsaur	19·88
	8.	Katangi	Balaghat	21·19
	9.	Maheshwar	West Nimar	17·65
	10.	Tirodi	Balaghat	11·62
	11.	Pachmarhi UA	Hoshangabad	20·19
	12.	Khetia	West Nimar	19·98
	13.	Kannod	Dewas	21·39
	14.	Khilchipur	Rajgarh	20·08
V	15.	Sitamau	Mandsaur	17·26
	16.	Khairagarh	Rajnandgaon	20·90
	17.	Gaurella	Bilaspur	20·38
	18.	Betul-Bazar	Betul	9·17
	19.	Sausar	Chhindwara	14·71
	20.	Bijeypur	Morena	11·43
	21	Mandleshwar	West Nimar	19·44
	22.	Pichhore	Gwalior	19·35
	23.	Hatpiplaya	Dewas	7·12
	24.	Gogaon	West Nimar	15·48
	25.	Lodhikhera	Chhindwara	5·87
	26.	Akodia	Shajapur	12·76
	27.	Malhargarh	Mandsaur	15·50
VI	28.	Panara	Chhindwara	11·62

Majority of the towns listed above have some trading activities but no industry worth the name. As such these are bound to have a retarded growth.

Standard Urban Area

Apart from providing various census data in respect of such administrative units like district, tahsil, town, village etc., the Census Organisation has been endeavouring to present statistics on certain well defined areas, delineated on the basis of a number of physical and demographic characteristics to serve the need for urban development planning. A new concept of 'Standard Urban Area' was thus evolved in 1971 Census which has also been followed in 1981 Census.

The Standard Urban Area (SUA) is a projected growth area of a city of town of a population of 50,000 and above as it would be three decades later (in 1991) taking into account not only the towns and villages which are expected to get merged with it but also intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. It thus serves the role of a constant statistical reporting unit for three Censuses viz. 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the change in the local administrative boundaries of units within the SUA.

With this end in view twenty-five Standard Urban Areas have been formed in Madhya Pradesh in consultation with the Town and Country Department. The list of Standard Urban Areas are as follows :—

STATEMENT 3.10

List of Standard Urban Areas.

Sl. No.	Name of Core town(s)	Name of Standard Urban Areas	Population 1971	Population 1981	Location in district
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gwalior(M.C.)	Gwalior S.U.A.	406.140	555,862	Gwalior
2.	Sagar(M)	Sagar S.U.A.	159,800	213,954	Sagar
3.	Damoh(M)	Damoh S.U.A.	64,745	83,414	Damoh
4.	Satna(M)	Satna S.U.A.	65,244	101,553	Satna
5.	Rewa(M)	Rewa S.U.A.	69,411	100,999	Rewa
6.	Mandsaur(M)	Mandsaur S.U.A.	57,164	78,466	Mandsaur
7.	Neemuch (M)	Neemuch S.U.A.	49,605	69,050	Mandsaur
8.	Ratlam(M)	Ratlam S.U.A.	119,904	155,920	Ratlam
9.	Ujjain(M)	Ujjain S.U.A.	209,550	283,514	Ujjain
10.	Dewas(M)	Dewas S.U.A.	51,545	84,267	Dewas
11.	Indore(M.C.)	Indore S.U.A.	576,915	854,268	Indore
12.	Mhow Cantt.	Mhow S.U.A.	75,882	91,674	Indore
13.	Burhanpur(M)	Burhanpur S.U.A.	110,110	147,942	East Nima

14. Khandwa(M)	Khandwa S.U.A.	86,417	118,457	East Nimar
15. Bhopal(M.C.)	Bhopal S.U.A.	384,682	671,142	Bhopal
16. Itarsi(M)	Itarsi S.U.A.	54,667	76,562	Hoshangabad
17. Jabalpur(M.C.)	Jabalpur S.U.A.	543,934	768,771	Jabalpur
18. Murwara(M)	Murwara S.U.A.	90,800	128,949	Jabalpur
19. Chhindwara(M)	Chhindwara S.U.A.	63,425	86,746	Chhindwara
20. Bilaspur(M) . . .	Bilaspur S.U.A.	165,673	225,567	Bilaspur
21. Korba(N.M.)	Korba S.U.A.	43,217	106,875	Bilaspur
22. Raigarh(M)	Raigarh S.U.A.	51,641	74,261	Raigarh
23. Rajnandgaon(M) . . .	Rajnandgaon S.U.A.	55,827	86,367	Rajnandgaon
24. Durg-Bhilainagar	Durg-Bhilainagar S.U.A.	275,491	548,088	Durg
(a) Durg(M)				
(b) Bhilainagar(N.M.)				
25. Raipur(MC)	Raipur S.U.A.	241,325	391,377	Raipur

APPENDIX I

List of towns in Madhya Pradesh, 1981

Sl. No.	District/U.A./City/Town	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. Morena District				
1.	Ambah(M)	17,381	9,603	7,778
2.	Morena(M)	69,864	38,642	31,222
3.	Bamor(M).	13,295	7,322	5,973
4.	Joura(U.A.)	15,740	8,653	7,087
5.	Sabalgarh U.A.	17,188	9,386	7,802
6.	Kailaras (N.A.)	9,731	5,352	4,379
7.	Bijeypur(M)	7,954	4,267	3,687
8.	Sheopur(M)	27,097	14,332	12,765
2. Bhind District				
1.	Bhind(M)	74,515	40,938	33,577
2.	Akoda (N.A.)	7,593	4,105	3,488
3.	Gohad(M)	20,176	11,075	9,101
4.	Mau (N.A.)	10,185	5,838	4,347
5.	Mehgaon(M)	7,676	4,222	3,454
6.	Gormi(M)	13,055	7,190	5,865
7.	Lahar(M)	11,503	6,348	5,155
8.	Mihona(N.A.)	8,670	4,718	3,952
9.	Alampur(N.A.)	6,211	3,251	2,960
10.	Daboh(N.A.)	6,628	3,658	2,970
3. Gwalior District				
	Gwalior(U.A.)	555,862	297,525	258,337
1 (a)	Gwalior(M.C.)	539,015	288,036	250,979
2 (b)	Morar Cantt. (Cantt.)	16,847	9,489	7,358
3.	Pichore(M)	7,585	3,980	3,605
4.	Dabra(M)	33,421	18,153	15,268
5.	Bhander(M)	12,543	6,748	5,795
4. Datia District				
1.	Seondha (N.A.)	11,605	6,328	5,277
2.	Datia(M)	49,386	26,191	23,195

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
5.	**Shivpuri District**			
	1. Shivpuri(M)	75,738	41,144	34,594
	2. Karera U.A. . . .	11,762	6,415	5,347
	3. Kolaras(M)	9,157	4,880	4,277
	4. Pichhore(N.A.)	7,541	4,056	3,485
	5. Khaniyadhana(N.A.) . . .	6,949	3,635	3,314
6.	**Guna District**			
	1. Guna U.A.	64,659	34,295	30,364
	2. Ashoknagar(M) . . .	28,736	15,340	13,396
	3. Chanderi(M)	12,528	6,597	5,931
	4. Mungaoli U.A.	13,859	7,451	6,408
	5. Raghogarh(M)	9,598	5,043	4,555
	6. Chachaura-Binaganj U.A. . .	12,219	6,495	5,724
7.	**Tikamgarh District**			
	1. Niwari (N.A.)	10,462	5,618	4,844
	2. Prithvipur (N.A.) . . .	12,163	6,493	5,670
	3. Jatara (N.A.)	9,536	5,084	4,452
	4. Palera (N.A.)	7,936	4,217	3,719
	5. Tikamgarh(M)	42,354	22,335	20,019
	6. Khargapur (N.A.) . . .	6,959	3,655	3,304
8.	**Chhatarpur District**			
	1. Laundi (N.A.)	8,772	4,680	4,092
	2. Chandla (N.A.)	5,591	3,082	2,509
	3. Barigarh (N.A.)	5,719	3,122	2,597
	4. Harpalpur(N.A.) . . .	7,388	3,945	3,443
	5. Nowgong(M)	16,658	9,266	7,392
	6. Garhi-Malehra (N.A) . . .	9,947	5,280	4,667
	7. Maharajpur(M)	15,413	8,217	7,196
	8. Chhatarpur(M)	51,959	28,111	23,848
	9. Khajuraho(N.M.) . . .	4,680	2,605	2,075
	10. Bijawar(M)	11,954	6,165	5,789
9.	**Panna District**			
	1. Ajaigarh U.A.	8,367	4,520	3,847
	2. Panna U.A.	33,674	18,108	15,566

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
10. Sagar District				
	1. Khurai U.A.	24,705	13,178	11,527
	2. Bina-Etawa U.A. . . .	41,831	22,113	19,718
	3. Banda(M)	12,569	6,747	5,822
	4. Shahgarh (N.M.) . . .	8,498	4,558	3,940
	5. Sagar U.A.	207,479	111,563	95,916
	6. (a) Sagar (M)	174,770	92,918	81,852
	(b) Sagar Cantt. (Cantt.) . .	32,709	18,645	14,064
	7. Rahatgarh(M)	13,355	7,007	6,348
	8. Dhana (N.M.)	7,107	4,041	3,066
	9. Garhakota(M)	19,589	10,255	9,33
	10. Rehli (M)	16,343	8,519	7,824
	11. Deori(M)	17,129	9,036	8,093
11. Damoh District				
	1. Hatta (M)	17,256	8,986	8,270
	2. Damoh U.A.	76,758	40,644	36,114
	3. Patharia(N.A.)	10,011	5,286	4,725
12. Satna District				
	1. Satna U.A.	96,667	53,516	43,151
	2. Birsinghpur(M)	7,553	4,007	3,546
	3. Madhogarh (N.A.) . . .	8,845	4,692	4,153
	4. Rampur-Baghelan(N.A.) . .	9,907	5,095	4,812
	5. Jaitwara(N.A.)	9,241	4,817	4,424
	6. Nagod (N.A.)	10,831	5,790	5,041
	7. Unchahara (N.A.) . . .	11,979	6,250	5,729
	8. Amarpatan (N.A.) . . .	11,453	5,993	5,460
	9. Maihar(M)	20,261	10,611	9,650
13. Rewa District				
	1. Semaria(N.A.)	5,956	3,144	2,812
	2. Sirmour(N.A.)	5,367	2,930	2,437
	3. Baikunthpur(N.A.) . . .	5,464	2,812	2,652
	4. Mangawan (N.A.) . . .	6,312	3,256	3,056
	5. Mauganj(N.A.)	13,242	6,854	6,388
	6. Naigarhi(N.A.)	5,380	2,764	2,616
	7. Hanumana(N.A.) . . .	8,182	4,320	3,862
	8. Rewa(M)	100,641	56,271	44,370
	9. Govindgarh(N.A.) . . .	7,115	3,677	3,438

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
14.	**Shahdol District**			
	1. Beohari(N.A.)	10,683	5,697	4,986
	2. Bansagar (N.M.) . . .	6,181	4,029	2,152
	3. Umaria(M)	15,667	8,207	7.460
	4. Nowrozabad U.A. (Khodargama) . . .	12,202	6,552	5,650
	5. Chandia(N.A.)	9,140	4,665	4,475
	6. Shahdol U.A.	49,631	27,199	22,432
	Burhar-Dhanpuri U.A. . .	62,318	33,729	28,589
	7. (a) Burhar(N.A.) . . .	12,401	6,468	5,933
	8. (b) Dhanpuri(N.A.) (Nargada Hari Dafai) . . .	29,851	16,033	13,818
	9. (c) Amlai(N.A.) . . .	20,066	11,228	8,838
	10. Kotma(N.A.)	10,949	5,767	5,182
	11. Pali(N.A.)	14,335	7,447	6,888
	12. Pasan(N.A.)	15,787	8,673	7,114
	13. Bijuri(N.A.)	9,880	5,267	4,613
	14. Jaithari(M)	13,115	6,617	6,498
	15. Anuppur(N.A.)	9,728	5,130	4,598
15.	**Sidhi District**			
	1. Sidhi(M)	19,654	11,311	8,343
16.	**Mandsaur District**			
	1. Jawad(M)	12,368	6,282	6,086
	2. Neemuch U.A.	68,853	36,567	32,286
	3. Manasa(M)	15,548	7,975	7,573
	4. Rampura(M)	14,313	7,376	6,937
	5. Bhanpura(M)	13,349	6,825	6,524
	6. Gandhi Sagar Hydel Colony(N.M.)	5,294	2,827	2,467
	7. Malhargarh(M)	5,530	2,801	2,729
	8. Narayangarh(M) . . .	8,391	4,237	4,154
	9. Garoth U.A.	10,740	5,664	5,076
	10. Shamgarh(M)	14,017	7,391	6,626
	11. Mandsaur(M)	77,603	40,370	37,233
	12. Sitamau(M)	9,920	5,214	4,706

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
17. Ratlam District				
	1. Jaora U.A.	47,548	24,325	23,223
	2. Piploda (N.M.)	5,163	2,632	2,531
	3. Alot(M)	14,400	7,459	6,941
	4. Tal(M)	8,502	4,323	4,179
	5. SailanaU.A.	9,301	4,806	4,495
	6. Ratlam U.A.	155,578	81,161	74,417
18. Ujjain District				
	1. Khachrod(M)	22,006	11,290	10,716
	2. Nagda(M)	56,602	30,396	26,206
	3. Mahidpur(M)	18,099	9,428	8,671
	4. Tarana(M)	15,837	8,28	7,551
	5. Ujjain U.A.	282,203	148,148	134,055
	6. Badnagar U.A.	23,925	12,550	11,375
19. Shajapur District				
	1. Susner(M)	8,178	4,245	3,933
	2. Nalkheda(M)	8,681	4,533	4,148
	3. Soyat Kalan (N.A)	8,899	4,560	4,339
	4. Agar (M)	18,530	9,683	8,847
	5. Badod(N.A.)	7,237	3,785	3,452
	6. Shajapur(M)	33,969	17,853	16,116
	7. Maksi(N.A.)	8,930	4,713	4,217
	8. Akodia(N.M.)	5,779	3,047	2,732
	9. Shujalpur(M)	24,565	13,114	11,451
20. Dewas District				
	1. Sonkatch(M)	10,377	5,485	4,892
	2. Bhaurasa(M)	7,770	4,024	3,746
	3. Dewas(M)	83,465	44,264	39,201
	4. Bagli(M)	6,828	3,513	3,315
	5. Hatpiplaya(M)	9,995	5,239	4,756
	6. Kannod(M)	10,222	5,316	4,906
	7. Kantaphod(N.A.)	9,105	4,746	4,359
	8. Khategaon(M)	11,005	5,823	5,182

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
21.	**Jhabua District**			
	1. Thandla(M)	8,453	387	4,066
	2. Petlawad(M)	8,045	4,214	3,831
	3. Jhabua(M)	16,777	9,092	7,685
	4. Ranapur(N.A.)	8,467	4,318	4,149
	5. Jobat(M)	6,635	3,479	3,156
	6. Alirajpur(M)	17,880	9,505	8,375
22.	Dhar District			
	1. Badnawar(M)	11,282	5,801	5,481
	2. Sardarpur-Rajagarh(M)	13,451	7,001	6,450
	3. Dhar(M)	48,870	25,644	23,226
	4. Kukshi(M)	16,164	8,421	7,74
	5. Bagh(N.M.)	5,079	2,660	2,419
	6. Manawar(M)	15,581	8,138	7,443
	7. Dharampuri(M)	9,063	4,638	4,425
	8. Dhamnod(M)	13,490	7,132	6,358
23.	**Indore District**			
	1. Depalpur(M)	8,343	4,312	4,031
	2. Sawer(M)	7,946	4,112	3,834
	3. Indore(M.C.)	829,327	439,916	389,411
	4. Mhow U.A.	76,037	41,284	34,753
	5. Mhowgaon (N.A.)	7,775	4,052	3,723
24.	**West Nimar District**			
	1. Barwaha U.A.	23,597	12,961	10,636
	2. Sanawad(M)	22,027	11,672	10,355
	3. Maheshwar(M)	11,566	5,816	5,750
	4. Mandleshwar(M)	7,937	4,170	3,767
	5. Barwani(M)	27,769	14,580	13,189
	6. *Rajpur(M)*	12,791	6,620	6,171
	7. Anjad(M)	17,225	8,782	8,443
	8. Kasrawad(M)	9,983	5,203	4,780
	9. Sendhwa(M)	28,370	14,742	13,628
	10. Khetia(M)	10,581	5,367	5,214
	11. Khargone(M)	52,749	27,906	24,843
	12. Gogaon(N.M.)	6,610	3,361	3,249
	13. Bhikangaon(M)	9,971	5,266	4,705

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
25. East Nimar District				
	1. Khandwa(M)	114,725	59,866	54,859
	2. Mundi(N.A.)	7,589	3,942	3,647
	3. Harsud (N.A.)	11,713	6,274	5,439
	4. Nepanagar(N.M.) . . .	22,609	11,804	10,805
	5. Burhanpur(M)	140,986	72,612	68,374
	6. Shahpur(M)	11,578	5,858	5,720
26. Rajgarh District				
	1. Khilchipur(M)	10,101	5,256	4,845
	2. Jirapur(N.A.)	8,468	4,453	4,015
	3. Rajgarh(M)	14,944	7,934	7,010
	4. Khujner(N.A.)	6,483	3,351	3,132
	5. Biaora(M)	19,201	10,026	9,175
	6. Sarangpur(M)	18,860	9,731	9,129
	7. Pachore(N.A.)	9,287	4,906	4,381
	8. Narsingarh(M)	17,572	9,332	8,240
27. Vidisha District				
	1. Sironj(M)	28,703	15,116	13,587
	2. Kurwai(M)	8,447	4,435	4,012
	3. Basoda(M)	30,234	16,148	14,086
	4. Vidisha(M)	65,521	35,414	30,107
28. Bhopal District				
	1. Berasia(M)	10,835	5,741	5,094
	2. Bhopal(MC)	671,018	358,907	312,111
29. Sehore District				
	1. Sehore(M)	52,190	28,124	24,066
	2. Ashta(M)	19,619	10,355	9,264
	3. Ichhawar(M)	8,461	4,481	3,980
	4. Nasrullaganj(NM) . . .	7,212	3,794	3,418
30. Raisen District				
	1. Raisen(M)	15,914	8,536	7,378
	2. Begamganj(M)	18,314	9,730	8,584
	3. Obedullaganj(N.M.) . . .	7,454	4,004	3,450

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	4. Baraily(M)	13,013	7,011	6,002
	5. Badi(M)	8,423	4,534	3,889
	6. Udaipura(N.A.)	7,618	4,097	3,521
31. Betul District				
	1. Betul(M)	46,293	24,531	21,762
	2. Betul Bazar(M)	8,914	4,516	4,398
	3. Sarni Thermal Power Station(N.A.)	46,514	26,295	20,219
	4. Multai N.A.	15,435	8,136	7,299
	5. Amla(M)	24,580	12,910	11,670
32. Hoshangabad District				
	1. Harda(M)	37,693	20,116	17,577
	2. Timarni(M)	10,557	5,557	5,000
	3. Khirkiya (N.M.)	7,523	4,044	3,479
	4. Seoni Malwa(M) . . .	15,862	8,368	7,494
	5. Hoshangabad U.A. . . .	46,300	24,752	21,548
	Itarsi Bhilakhedi U.A. . . .	69,619	37,035	32,584
	6. (a) Itarsi(M)	63,541	33,820	29,721
	7. (b) Bhilakhedi(N.M.) . . .	6,078	3,215	2,863
	8. Babai(N.M.)	7,418	3,983	3,435
	9. Ranipura(N.M.)	5,065	2,744	2,321
	10. Piparia(M)	25,319	13,431	11,888
	11. Sohagpur(M)	15,642	8,216	7,426
	Pachmarhi U.A. . . .	11,086	6,650	4,436
	12. (a) Pachmarhi(N.M.) . .	1,540	800	740
	13. (b) Pachmarhi Cantt. (Cantt.) .	9,546	5,850	3,696
33'. Jabalpur District				
	1. Kymore U.A.	18,495	10,357	8,138
	Murwara U.A.	123,017	64,991	58,026
	2. (a) Murwara	90,589	47,821	42,768
	3. (b) New-Katni Railway Jn. Area .	8,897	4,877	4,020
	4. (c) Tikuri	17,763	9,094	8,669
	5. (d) Ordnance Factory Area, Katni (N.M.)	5,768	3,199	2,569
	6. Sihora(M)	24,599	12,903	11,696
	7. Majholi (N.A.)	8,718	4,453	4,265
	8. Patan(N.A.)	9,233	4,852	4,381

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	9. Katangi(M)	12,155	6,347	5,808
	10. Shahpura(N.A.)	7,373	3,920	3,453
	11. Panagar(M)	16,253	8,446	7,807
	Jabalpur U.A.	757,303	409,634	347,669
	12. (a) Jabalpur (M.C.)	649,085	344,996	304,089
	13. (b) Jabalpur Cantt. (Cantt.)	61,026	39,436	21,590
	14. (c) Khamaria	47,192	25,202	21,990
	15. Bargi(N.M.)	13,346	7,795	5,551
34.	**Narsimhapur District**			
	1. Gardarwara(M)	23,527	12,391	11,136
	2. Narsimhapur(M)	34,266	18,190	16,076
	3. Kareli(M)	16,131	8,446	7,685
	4. Chhota-Chhindwara(M)	14,203	7,402	6,801
35.	**Mandla District**			
	1. Shahpura(N.A.)	7,935	4,131	3,804
	2. Dindori (N.A.)	9,859	5,174	4,685
	3. Mandla U.A.	37,539	19,539	18,000
	4. Nainpur (M)	17,846	9,135	8,711
36.	**Chhindwara District**			
	1. Panara(NM)	4,276	2,258	2,018
	Chikhli Kalan-Parasia U.A.	83,213	44,044	39,169
	2. (a) Iklehara(N.M.)	9,506	5,112	4,394
	3. (b) Bhamodi (N.M.)	5,208	2,792	2,416
	4. (c) Chandameta(N.M.)	6,016	3,176	2,840
	5. (d) Butaria(N.M.)	8,989	4,607	4,382
	6. (e) Chikhali Kalan(M)	13,510	7,209	6,301
	7. (f) Badkuhi (N.M.)	9,827	5,196	4,631
	8. (g) Jatachhapar(N.M.)	4,698	2,553	2,145
	9. (h) Dongar Parasia(N.A.)	25,459	13,399	12,060
	10. Jamai(M)	19,896	10,449	9,447
	11. Chhindwara(M)	75,178	39,593	35,585
	12. Damua(N.M.)	8,911	4,645	4,266
	13. Dighawani(N.M.)	7,429	4,087	3,342
	14. Amarwara(N.A.)	6,860	3,585	3,275

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	15. Chaurai Khas(N.M.)	5,577	2,928	2,649
	16. Sausar U.A.	14,954	7,704	7,250
	17. Pandhurna(M)	28,436	14,964	13,472
	18. Lodhikhera(N.M.)	6,437	3,283	3,154
37. Seoni District				
	1. Lakhnadon (N.A.)	8,687	4,537	4,150
	2. Seoni(M)	54,017	28,489	25,528
38. Balaghat District				
	1. Katangi(M)	11,748	5,921	5,827
	2. Waraseoni(M)	17,673	9,091	8,582
	3. Tirodi(N.M.)	11,203	5,695	5,508
	4. Balaghat U.A.	53,183	28,378	24,805
	5. Bharbeli(N.M.)	5,995	2,973	3,022
39. Surguja District				
	1. Baikunthpur(M)	6,530	3,452	3,078
	2. Surajpur(N.M.)	7,477	3,954	3,523
	3. Ramanujganj(M)	5,539	2,934	2,605
	4. Manendragarh(M)	19,265	10,266	8,999
	5. Jhagrakhand(N.A.)	11,851	6,439	5,412
	Kurasia U.A.	53,015	28,834	24,181
	6. (a) Kurasia(N.M.)	36,712	20,108	16,604
	7. (b) Chirmiri (N.A.)	16,303	8,726	7,577
	8. Ambikapur U.A.	38,291	20,363	17,928
40. Bilaspur District				
	1. Mungeli U.A.	21,245	10,923	10,322
	2. Gaurella U.A.	9,571	4,981	4,590
	3. Kota U.A.	11,235	5,784	5,451
	4. Takhatpur (N.A.)	11,858	6,088	5,770
	Bilaspur U.A.	187,104	97,395	89,709
	5. (a) Bilaspur (M)	179,791	93,589	86,202
	6. (b) Sirgiti(N.M.)	7,313	3,806	3,507
	7. Ratanpur (N.M.)	13,140	6,726	6,414
	8. Korba(N.M.)	83,387	45,104	38,283

APPENDIX I—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
	9. Akaltara(N.M.)	12,985	6.759	6,226
	10. Champa(M)	22,996	11,511	11,485
	11. Naila-Janjgir(M)	17,886	9,183	8,703
	12. Sakti(M)	13,655	7,021	6,634
	13. Naya Baradwar(N.A.) . . .	3,722	1,968	1,754
41.	**Raigarh District**			
	1. Dharamjaigarh(N.A.) . . .	8,309	4,348	3,961
	2. Pathalgaon(N.A.) . . .	8,059	4,340	3,719
	3. Jashpurnagar(M) . . .	11,142	6,042	5,100
	4. Kharsia(M)	12,342	6,261	6,081
	5. Raigarh U.A.	69,791	36,986	32,805
	6. Sarangarh U.A.	11,490	5,796	5,694
42.	**Rajnandgaon District**			
	1. Kawardha(M)	17,037	8,695	8,342
	2. Chhuikhadan(M)	5,264	2,618	2,646
	3. Dongargarh(M)	25,772	13,052	12,720
	4. Khairagarh(M)	9,812	5,049	4,763
	5. Rajnandgaon(M) . . .	86,367	44,765	41,602
43.	**Durg District**			
	1. Bemetara(M)	14,661	7,622	7,039
	2. Ahiwara U.A.	16,643	8,695	7,948
	Durg-Bhilainagar U.A. . .	490,214	261,737	228,477
	3. (a) Durg U.A.	118,597	61,753	56,844
	4. (b) Bhilainagar U.A. . . .	319,450	172,379	147,071
	5. (c) Charoda U.A. . . .	22,328	11,733	10,595
	6. (d) Jamul (N.M.)	10,969	5,940	5,029
	7. (e) Bhilai Kalan (N.M). . .	18,870	9,932	8,938
	8. Kumhari(N.M.)	9,181	4,837	4,344
	9. Balod(M)	15,098	7,825	7,273
	10. Rajhara Jharandalli(N.M.) . .	55,307	28,554	26,753

APPENDIX I—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
44. Raipur District				
	1. Bhatapara(M)	30,825	15,553	15,272
	2. Baloda Bazar(M) . . .	12,701	6,491	6,210
	3. Tilda Newara(M) . . .	15,089	7,529	7,560
	4. Raipur(M.C.)	338,245	176,554	161,691
	5. Gobra Nawapara(M) . . .	16,427	8,264	8,163
	6. Arang(M)	11,336	5,698	5,638
	7. Saraipali(N.M.)	8,111	4,207	3,904
	8. Mahasamund(M)	27,122	13,934	13,188
	9. Bagbahara(M)	13,572	6,746	6,826
	10. Dhamtari(M)	55,797	28,313	27,484
45. Bastar District				
	1. Kanker U.A.	15,085	7,873	7,212
	2. Kondagaon(M)	17,279	8,769	8,510
	3. Kirandul(N.M.)	15,710	8,270	7,440
	4. Jagdalpur U.A.	63,632	33,561	30,071

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

The balance between the sexes is an important aspect of population structure. The male-female ratio of population of any country or tract influences the economic and social life of its people.

The relation between the number of males and females in any population is usually described as the sex-ratio, which is the number of females to 1000 males. When the ratio is over 1000, the females are in excess and when less than 1000, the males predominate. If the males and females are balanced in number then the sex-ratio would be 1,000, but it is not always so. There are many factors which lead to imbalance in the sex-ratio. We may discuss here some of the important factors affecting the sex-ratio without going into its complexities.

The sex-ratio is influenced by mortality. A high maternal mortality or deaths among women in the childbearing age-group may lead to sex-imbalance. This is generally caused due to poor diet, shorter birth interval and inadequate medical facilities. In our country the maternal mortality is still high as compared to advanced countries of the world.

The other important factor is the migration of population from one tract to another. Migration from rural areas to urban areas is a common phenomenon. Such migration in cities and towns is generally by men in search of employment who leave their families behind. This results in an imbalance in the sex-ratio. The following statement gives the sex-ratio in India from 1901-1981.

STATEMENT 4.1

Sex-ratio in India, 1901-81

Census Year	Sex-ratio
1	2
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	935

The sex-ratio of Indian population has been generally adverse to females, that is to say that there is a paucity of females in the population. The above figures, show that the sex-ratio has been steadily deteriorating over the decades. There has, however, been an apparent improvement in the sex-ratio during the decade 1971-81. The reason for the low sex-ratio and the declining trend are not quite clear. Some experts explain that it is due to under-enumeration of females which does not appear to be quite convincing. The 1931 Census Commissioner of India had however observed: "The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantages she has at birth are probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often." But there is little evidence to support the view that there is deliberate neglect of female babies despite the fact that there may be a preference for male children.

Let us look at the sex-ratio figures among the States and Union Territories arranged in descending order.

STATEMENT 4.2

Sex-ratio in States and Union Territories 1981

Rank	State/Union Territory	Sex-ratio
1	2	3
	INDIA	933*
1.	Kerala	1,032
2.	Pondicherry	985
3.	Goa, Daman & Diu	981
4.	Orissa	981
5.	Tamil Nadu	977
6.	Lakshadweep	975
7.	Andhra Pradesh	975
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974
9.	Himachal Pradesh	973
10.	Manipur	971
11.	Karnataka	963
12.	Meghalaya	954
13.	Bihar	946
14.	Tripura	946

STATEMENT 4.2—*Concld.*

1	2	3
15.	Gujarat	942
16.	Madhya Pradesh	941
17.	Maharashtra	937
18.	Mizoram	919
19.	Rajasthan	919
20.	West Bengal	911
21.	Assam	901*
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	892
23.	Uttar Pradesh	885
24.	Punjab	879
25.	Haryana	870
26.	Nagaland	863
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	862
28.	Sikkim	835
29.	Delhi	808
30.	Chandigarh	769
31.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	760

*Based on projected population of Assam.

It is evident from the above figures that Kerala is the only State in the country where there are excess of females over males and thus the sex-ratio is highest (1034) in this State. In all other States and Union Territories, the sex-ratio is adverse to females. That is to say that there are excess of males over females. It is a traditional feature in Kerala that there are more females than males, but the greater imbalance in its sex-ratio is attributable to the fact that men from Kerala migrate in large numbers to other areas for business and employment. Though the recent trend is that females also migrate to other areas for employment but the degree of difference is still large. It may, however, be remembered that Kerala is the State in the country where the birth-rate is lowest and expectation of life is highest.

Trend in Sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh

The population of the State as at the 1981 Census stands at 52,178,844 with 26,886,305 males and 25,292,539 females. Thus the sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh works out to 941. We may now look at the figures of sex-ratio in the State since 1901.

STATEMENT 4.3

Sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh, 1901-81

Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	990	995	937
1911	986	991	913
1921	974	982	878
1931	973	983	872
1941	970	980	882
1951	967	975	907
1961	953	970	856
1971	941	956	868
1981	941	956	884

It will be noticed that declining trend in the sex-ratio ever since 1901 has been checked for the first time in 1981. This is a healthy sign and may lead to an higher expectation of life of females than what it was before. But the fact remains that the imbalance in the sex-ratio is still large. The following figures may help in finding the variations in the districts during the decade 1971-81.

STATEMENT 4.4

Sex-Ratio in districts, 1971 and 1981

State/District	1971	1981
MADHYA PRADESH . . .	941	941
1. Morena	837	834
2. Bhind	834	827
3. Gwalior	839	845
4. Datia	881	853

STATEMENT 4.4—*Concld.*

State/District	1971	1981
5. Shivpuri	864	855
6. Guna	884	882
7. Tikamgarh	877	883
8. Chhatarpur	864	864
9. Panna	923	913
10. Sagar	892	891
11. Damoh	941	925
12. Satna	950	936
13. Rewa	973	969
14. Shahdol	955	948
15. Sidhi	961	951
16. Mandsaur	923	941
17. Ratlam	941	948
18. Ujjain	918	926
19. Shajapur	931	929
20. Dewas	929	929
21. Jhabua	969	985
22. Dhar	962	966
23. Indore	880	898
24. West Nimar	950	954
25. East Nimar	934	939
26. Rajgarh	907	931
27. Vidisha	882	881
28. Bhopal	839	874
29. Sehore	905	907
30. Raisen	900	908
31. Betul	982	973
32. Hoshangabad	913	908
33. Jabalpur	913	914
34. Narsimhapur	926	930
35. Mandla	996	1,003
36. Chhindwara	968	965
37. Seoni	986	982
38. Balaghat	1,000	1,006
39. Surguja	965	962
40. Bilaspur	1,004	993
41. Raigarh	1,008	1,006
42. Rajnandgaon	1,014	1,020
43. Durg	993	980
44. Raipur	1,010	1,009
45. Bastar	997	1,002

If we look at the map showing the sex-ratio in districts in different ranges from low to high (shown by hatching), it will be observed that a distinct pattern is discernable in the sense that as we move from the northern-most part of the State towards the southern-most end, the sex-ratio is found to be increasing The traverse is from 827 in Bhind in the north to 1,020 in Rajnandgaon in the south. Incidently it may be indicated that the northern districts are predominantly wheat growing tracts and have relatively low sex-ratio while the districts in the southern part of the State are predominantly rice growing tracts and present high sex-radio pattern. Moreover the northern districts are characterised with extreme climate whereas the southern districts are most humid. Whether food or climate has anything to do with this phenomenon of low or high sex-ratio is a matter needs detailed examination. Because sex-ratio at birth is said to be a biological factor and it has been the experience in almost all parts of the world that more male babies are born than female (105 male births for every 100 female births).

Looking at the figures we find that Rajnandgaon district occupies the highest rank in terms of sex-ratio with 1020 and maintains the position that it was occupying in 1971. Raipur with sex-ratio of 1009 in 1981 also maintained its 1971 rank of being the second highest in the State. On the other hand, Bhind and Morena districts respectively with sex-ratio 830 and 835 in 1981 have maintained their position of 1971 of being the last and last but one. In both these districts the sex-ratio has further deteriorated in 1981 over that of 1971.

Rural-Urban differential

We have so far had a look at the sex-ratio for all areas without distinguishing between rural and urban areas. The sex-ratio is very often different in urban areas because migration of population from one area to another particularly from rural to urban area has become a common phenomenon which is selective of sex and age. This has a direct bearing on the sex-ratio of the two areas—both rural and urban. The following statement gives the sex-ratio for rural and urban areas of the districts.

STATEMENT 4.5

Sex-Ratio in the districts of Madhya Pradesh, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Sex-ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	MADHYA PRADESH	941	956	884
1.	Morena	834	835	827
2.	Bhind	827	829	820
3.	Gwalior	845	818	867
4.	Datia	853	848	876
5.	Shivpuri	855	856	848
6.	Guna	882	882	882
7.	Tikamgarh	883	882	886
8.	Chhatarpur	864	866	854
9.	Panna	913	918	858
10.	Sagar	891	899	871
11.	Damoh	925	931	894
12.	Satna	936	953	853
13.	Rewa	969	992	833
14.	Shahdol	948	969	858
15.	Sidhi	951	956	738
16.	Mandsaur	941	947	917
17.	Ratlam	948	956	928
18.	Ujjain	926	941	902
19.	Shajapur	929	934	904
20.	Dewas	929	936	897
21.	Jhabua	985	994	893
22.	Dhar	966	974	915
23.	Indore	898	930	883
24.	West Nimar	954	962	907
25.	East Nimar	939	943	928
26.	Rajgarh	931	935	908
27.	Vidisha	881	883	869
28.	Bhopal	874	886	870
29.	Sehore	907	913	871
30.	Raisen	908	912	866
31.	Betul	973	996	855

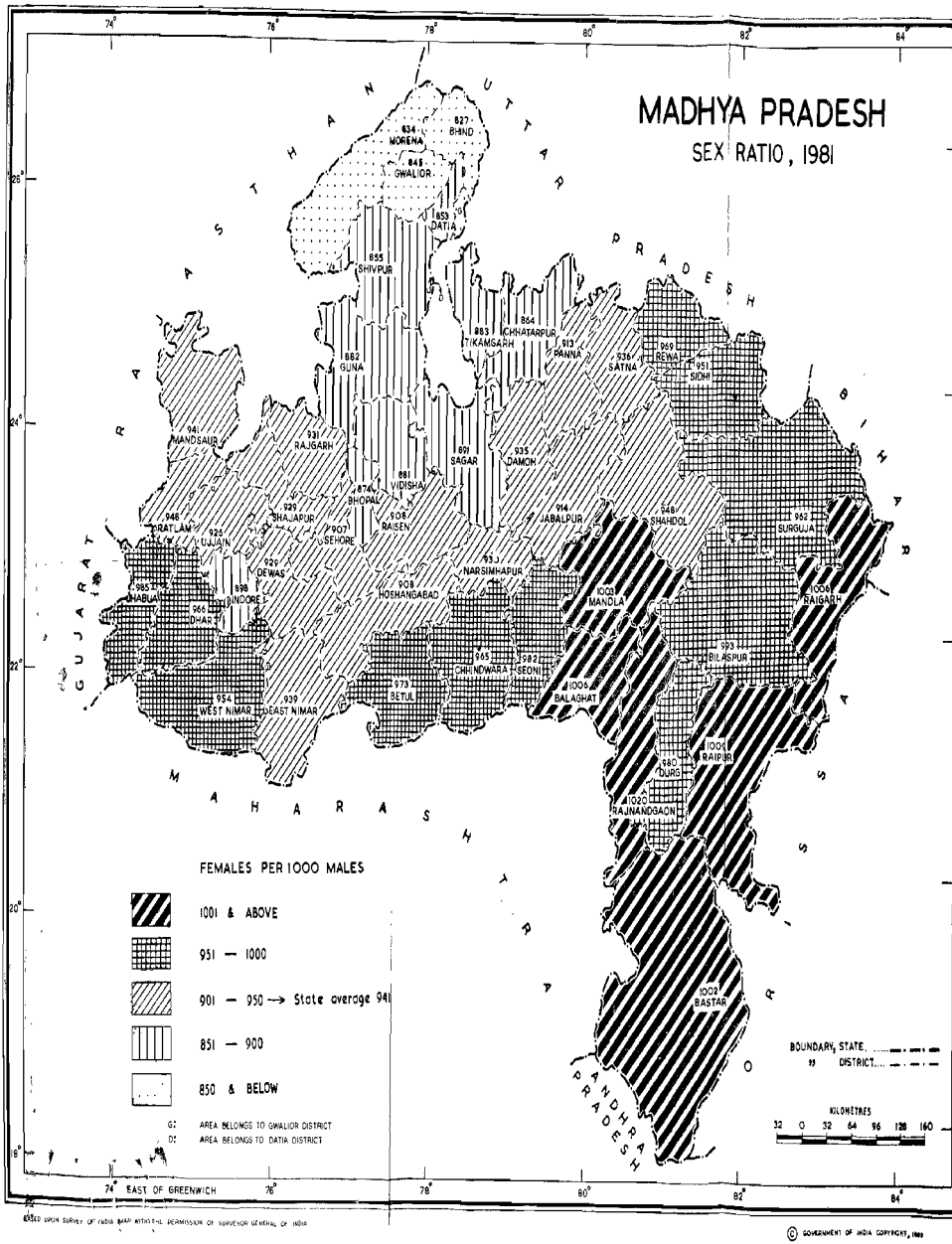
STATEMENT 6.5—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Hoshangabad . .	908	921	869
33.	Jabalpur . . .	914	964	856
34.	Narsimhapur . .	930	935	898
35.	Mandla . . .	1,003	1,009	927
36.	Chhindwara . .	965	984	899
37.	Seoni	982	990	899
38.	Balaghat . . .	1,006	1,015	917
39.	Surguja . . .	962	973	862
40.	Bilaspur . . .	993	1,006	915
41.	Raigarh . . .	1,006	1,016	899
42.	Rajnandgaon . .	1,020	1,031	945
43.	Durg . . .	980	1,029	883
44.	Raipur . . .	1,009	1,025	937
45.	Bastar . . .	1,002	1,009	910

As expected the sex-ratio in urban areas is generally low which is evident from the figures given in the above Statement. Eight districts have come up with female predominance in the rural areas. These are Mandla (1009), Balaghat (1015), Bilaspur (1006), Raigarh (1016), Rajnandgaon (1031), Durg (1029), Raipur (1025) and Bastar (1009)—all forming a continuous belt in the rice growing tract of Chhattisgarh region. Guna district is at par with 882 males per 1000 females. A peculiarity of Gwalior district is that the sex-ratio in urban areas is higher than that in rural areas. This is due to the traditional pattern of low sex-ratio in the districts of northern-most region of the State. The other districts of this region, are Bhind, Morena, Datia, Shivpuri and Guna where this feature of low sex-ratio in rural areas is visible. Sidhi district has the only town of the same name, where sex-ratio in urban areas is found to be lowest among 45 districts of the State. This another peculiarity of Baghelkhand region to which this district belongs where menfolk move for work in urban areas leaving behind their families in villages. Similar is the situation in other districts of this region. These are Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa and Shahdol districts in which urban areas are characterised with very low sex-ratio.

Sex-ratio in some towns of Madhya Pradesh

The behaviour of sex-ratio in urban areas makes an interesting study. Big urban centres and industrial and mining towns are generally characterised by low sex-ratio. Similarly the project towns also exhibit this feature. But when these big cities and towns cross their initial stage of development, the sex-ratio tends to stabilise and improve. It will be useful to illustrate this by taking a few examples. The steel town of Bhilainagar started coming up from 1957 and in 1961 it was in the initial stage of development. By 1971 it was a settled township. The sex-ratio in Bhilainagar in 1961 was 486. In 1971 it improved to 795 and has reached the figure of 853. We take another example of Bhopal which became the capital of the new State of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November 1956, as a result of the Reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. Coupled with this the establishment of Heavy Electricals Ltd., there was large scale influx of population, particularly of menfolk at the initial stage. Thus the sex-ratio of Bhopal city came down from 894 in 1951 to 771 in 1961. In 1971 it improved to 822 and has reached to 870 in 1981. We may now take up the purely project towns like Bansagar in Shahdol district and Bargi in Jabalpur district which are at their initial stages of construction inhabited by migrant labourers and workers mostly menfolk are characterised with a very low sex-ratio. The sex-ratio of the former is 534 whereas it is 712 in Bargi in 1981. This behaviour of sex-ratio is not difficult to understand. When an industrial town or a project town or any other urban centre is developing it is the menfolk who move there first, living in temporary structures without their families. In course of time quarters get built up and residential colonies are established and then families also shift to the township. This normtl feature governs the sex-ratio in towns. Cantonments also exhibit low sex-ratio for obvious reasons. At the other extreme, there are towns where females outnumber males. These are Bharbeli (in Balaghat district), Tilda Newara and Bagbahara (in Raipur district), Chhuikhadan (in Rajnandgaon district). Bharbeli and Bagbahara are new towns added for the first time in 1981 while Tilda Newara and Chhuikhadan are old towns. All these towns continue to exhibit the traditional pattern of high sex-ratio of the rice growing tract in which they are situated. The following statement gives the first five towns and the last five towns with reference to highest to lowest sex-ratio.



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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STATEMENT 4.6

First five and last five towns with highest and lowest sex-ratio, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District of location	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4
		Highest	
1.	Bharbeli	Balaghat	1,016
2.	Bagbahara	Raipur	1,012
3.	Chhuikhadan	Rajnandgaon	1,011
4.	Tilda Newara	Raipur	1,004
5.	Champa	Bilaspur	998
		Lowest	
1.	Bansagar	Shahdol	534
2.	Jabalpur Cantt.	Jabalpur	547
3.	Pachmarhi Cantt.	Hoshangabad	632
4.	Bargi	Jabalpur	712
5.	Sidhi	Sidhi	738

Sex-ratio in size-classes of towns

We may now look at the sex-ratio in different size classes of towns. The following statement shows the sex-ratio in towns by size-class of population.

STATEMENT 4.7

Sex-ratio in size-class of towns, 1981

Size-class of towns	Population range	Sex-ratio
1	2	3
I	100,000 and above	879
II	50,000–99,999	872
III	20,000–49,999	891
IV	10,000–19,999	899
V	5,000–9,999	898
VI	Less than, 5,000	856

Class V and class VI towns are generally new entrants from rural to urban which normally exhibit the traditional pattern of relatively higher sex-ratio as these towns are not characterised with migratory population unless the towns themselves are either project towns or mining towns or tourist centres as is found in the case of class VI towns of this State where the sex-ratio is found to be lowest. This is because of two of the total of three towns under class VI belong to such categories. These are Panara, a mining town and Khajuraho, a tourist centre; both of which represent a situation where menfolk have moved in but the families have yet to come. The sex-ratio of Panara town is 893 while that of Khajuraho is 796. The third town of this class is Naya-Baradwar a trading town having sex-ratio 891. Thus the average of class VI has been pulled down to 856.

Class IV is the take off stage of urbanisation and thus in two higher classes viz class III & II the sex-ratio declines gradually since towns coming under these classes are subjected to greater mobility of population. As the towns move further up to class I, the urbanisation process gets stabilised and the normal population feature sets in, thereby sex-ratio improves.

Age structure of the population

A subject of fundamental importance and of great interest at all population Censuses is the one of age as it has a vital bearing on a wide range of demographic and social phenomenon observed. For example it is essential to know the age-structure of the population, if we were to plan for the provision of primary schools, or child welfare centres and such other facilities and amenities or to provide for employment for those in older age-groups. The data on age-groups are used for analysing the factors of population change, population projections etc.

The age of a person completed last birth day was ascertained by the Census enumerator but it has always been a difficult task to elicit correct information as many persons, specially in rural areas do not give out their correct age. Thus the age data suffers from some element of error. People generally have a tendency to give their age in multiples of 5, and 10. We, therefore, get ages like, 5, 10, 15, 20 etc. in large numbers. Thus the error arises due to this phenomenon of 'digit preference'. It is not solely due to illiteracy in our country. Even in advanced countries of the world, age data suffer from such defects. Age data are, therefore, smoothed by adopting some mathematical formulae to remove the effects of 'digital preference', before they are used for research purposes.

We will, therefore, use here the unsmoothed age data. The following statement gives the distribution of population by age-groups in the country and in Madhya Pradesh as revealed by the 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 4.8

Distribution of population by age-groups, 1981

Age-group	INDIA*		Madhya Pradesh	
	Population	Proportion (Percentage)	Population	Proportion (Percentage)
1	2	3	4	5
0-14 . .	263,107,041	39·55	21,508,443	41·22
15—19 . .	64,138,818	9·64	4,819,840	9·24
20—24 . .	57,337,863	8·62	4,302,117	8·24
25—29 . .	50,724,625	7·62	3,797,532	7·28
30—34 . .	42,379,737	6·37	3,275,249	6·28
35—39 . .	38,858,764	5·84	2,977,803	5·71
40—49 . .	63,426,353	9·53	4,921,568	9·43
50—59 . .	41,813,482	6·29	3,183,387	6·10
60+ . .	43,167,391	6·49	3,363,689	6·45
Age not stated .	333,775	0·05	29,212	0·05
All ages .	665,287,849	100·00	52,178,840	100·00

*Excludes Assam.

The age composition of a population is determined by the fertility, mortality and emigration rates that had operated over a long period of time. It has been established that in any area with a high birth rate has a large proportion of the population in younger age-groups.

Let us now examine the age-structure of our population in the country and Madhya Pradesh. From the figures shown above, the striking feature that is revealed is that the population in the age-group 0-14 in India is as high as 39.55 per cent of the total population. This is much higher compared to many advanced countries like USA (22.18), Canada (21.92), England (19.93), France (21.81), USSR (24.52) and Japan (22.96). China,

the most populous country of the world has 33.60 per cent of its total population in the age-group 0-14. We may also look at the figures of our neighbouring countries. Among our close neighbours, Sri Lanka has the lowest of 35.27 per cent of its population belonging to age-group 0-14 while Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh with 45.15 per cent, 41.35 per cent and 45.82 per cent respectively are above the all-India average of 39.55 per cent.

As far Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the proportion of population in the age-group 0-14 is equally high (41.22%). It is thus clear that we are very young population indeed. A very young population would mean that we have to invest a considerable part of resources on schools and medical facilities etc. Moreover the large proportion of young population leads to higher growth of population as the birth-rate continues to be high.

A very common division of population is by three basic groups—young, adult and aged. They respectively relate to age-groups 0-14, 15-59 and 60+. It is generally accepted that the population in the age-group 15-59 is economically productive and biologically capable of reproduction. It is from this age-group that workers are drawn. The proportion of population in this age-group is 52.27 per cent for Madhya Pradesh, while that for all-India is 53.91. On the other hand the population in the age-groups 0-14 and 60+ are considered as economically inactive. The proportion of population in these age-groups to the proportion of population of working age-group gives an idea of the extent of dependency of the economically inactive population on economically active population. This relationship is known as 'Dependency Ratio' and is worked out as under :

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in age-group 0—14 and 60+}}{\text{Population in the age-group 15—59}} \times 100$$

In other words the Dependency Ratio indicates as to how many are dependents on every 100 persons in the working age-group 15-59.

Dependency Ratio in some countries

The following statement presents the percentage of population of a few selected countries of the world in three broad age-groups and their dependency ratio.

STATEMENT 4.9

Age composition of population in a few selected countries

Sl. No.	Country	Year	Percentage distribution of population by age-group			Dependency Ratio (Per 100)
			0–14	15– 59	60+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	USA . . .	1981	22·28	61·67	16·15	62
2.	Canada . .	1983	21·92	63·78	14·30	57
3.	England . .	1982	19·93	59·40	20·67	68
4.	France . .	1983	21·81	60·42	17·77	66
5.	Sweden . .	1981	19·24	58·48	22·28	71
6.	F.D.R. . .	1982	16·86	63·39	19·75	58
7.	G.D.R. . .	1983	19·34	61·91	18·75	62
8.	U.S.S.R . .	1980	24·52	65·66	10·18	53
9.	Japan . .	1982	22·96	63·53	13·51	57
10.	Mexico . .	1979	46·18	49·08	4·74	104
11.	Iran . . .	1981	43·22	52·85	6·36	94
12.	Turkey . .	1980	38·54	54·83	6·62	82
13.	Poland . .	1982	24·73	61·91	13·36	62
14.	Argentina . .	1980	30·35	57·85	11·80	73
15.	Pakistan . .	1981	45·15	48·14	6·71	108
16.	Bangladesh .	1981	45·82	49·34	4·84	103
17.	Nepal . .	1981	41·35	52·94	5·71	89
18.	Sri Lanka . .	1981	35·27	58·09	6·64	72
19.	India . . .	1981	39·55	53·91	6·49	85
20.	China . .	1982	33·60	58·76	7·64	70

We may notice a very striking feature that there is a contrast in the distribution patterns by age-groups of the population of the economically advanced countries and the developing countries. The proportion of population of the young (0-14)

is very low in the advanced countries with correspondingly high proportion in the older age-group, while the position is just reverse in the developing countries. The youthful group (0-14) is proportionately large in the economically less advanced countries where birth rate continues to rule high. High fertility usually leads to a population structure with large proportion of young population with relatively fewer elders, while low fertility produces a structure in which the proportion of elders is relatively high and the young relatively low.

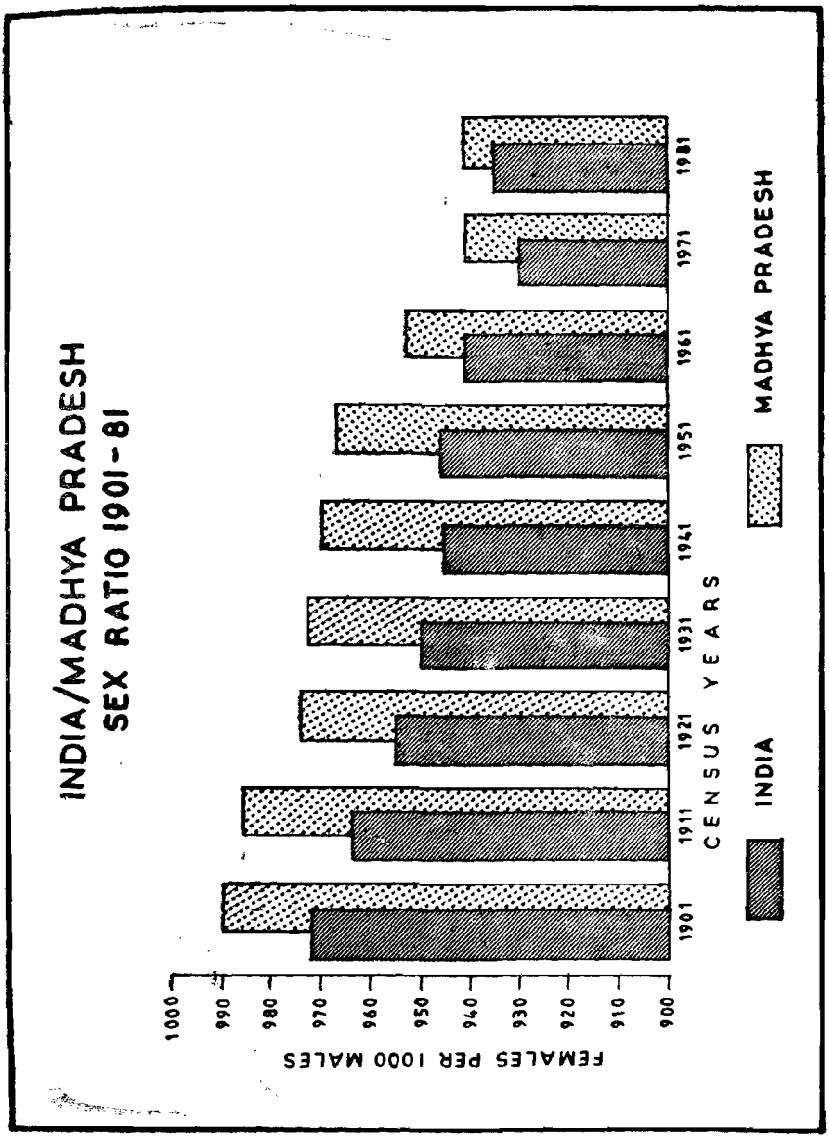
Another noticeable feature is that in no country, the population in the working age-group constitutes less than 50 per cent of the total population except in the less developed and high fertility countries like, Mexico, Pakistan and Bangladesh where this proportion is somewhat less. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 is highest (65.66 per cent) in USSR, the highly developed country, followed by Canada with 63.78 per cent and Japan with 65.53 per cent. The dependency ratio is, therefore, very low in the advanced countries. USSR has the lowest of 53. The second lowest of 57 is in Canada and Japan. On the other hand Pakistan shows the highest dependency ratio of 108 followed by Mexico and Bangladesh with 104 and 103 respectively. The countries with the lowest dependency ratios are already highly urbanised and industrially developed and have very high standard of living, while the countries with very heavy burden of dependents have high fertility and relatively low standard of living.

Dependency ratio in Madhya Pradesh

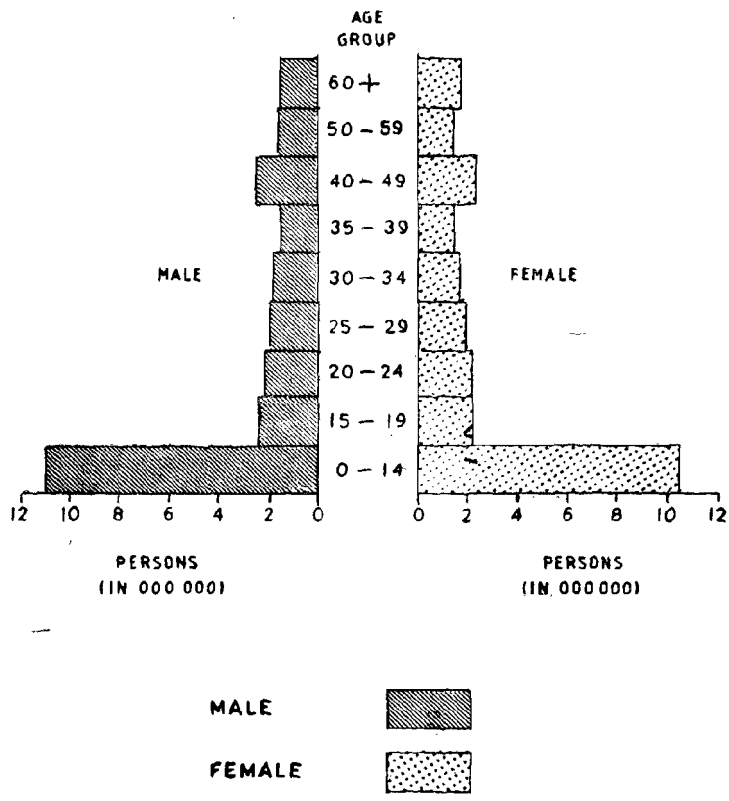
The dependency ratio in Madhya Pradesh is 91 as against the all-India (excluding Assam) average of 85. Obviously, it indicates that the burden of maintenance of dependents is relatively more in the State compared to the all-India situation. Thus in Madhya Pradesh, every 100 persons in the bread earners group 15-59 has to support nearly an equal number of dependents. But in actual fact, not all those in the age-group 15-59 are employed and thus the actual burden of maintenance of dependents on those who work is much more.

Population in districts by age-groups and dependency ratio

Let us examine the districtwise distribution of population according to broad age-groups. The following Statement gives the percentage of population by broad age-groups as revealed by 1981 Census.


INDIA/MADHYA PRADESH
SEX RATIO 1901-81
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000
990
980
970
960
950
940
930
920
910
900
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
CENSUS YEARS
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH

MADHYA PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS 1981



STATEMENT 4.10

Percentage distribution of population by broad age-group, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage distribution of population by broad age-groups			Dependency Ratio (per 100)
		0—14	15—59	60+	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MADHYA PRADESH	41·25	52·30	6·45	91
1.	Morena District	43·31	51·09	5·60	96
2.	Bhind District	41·91	51·63	6·46	94
3.	Gwalior District	40·12	54·17	5·71	85
4.	Datia District	41·40	52·41	6·19	91
5.	Shivpuri District	42·21	51·94	5·85	93
6	Guna District	42·84	51·07	6·09	96
7.	Tikamgarh District	42·52	50·78	6·70	97
8.	Chhatarpur District	42·46	50·35	7·19	99
9.	Panna District	42·54	51·41	6·05	95
10.	Sagar District	42·16	51·45	6·39	94
11.	Damoh District	42·71	51·12	6·17	96
12.	Satna District	41·80	51·82	6·38	93
13.	Rewa District	43·07	50·67	6·26	97
14.	Shahdol District	40·66	53·67	5·67	86
15.	Sidhi District	43·62	50·46	5·92	98
16.	Mandsaur District	40·67	52·59	6·74	90
17.	Ratlam District	40·46	53·02	6·52	89
18.	Ujjain District	40·23	52·58	7·19	90
19.	Shajapur District	40·96	50·69	8·35	97
20.	Dewas District	42·49	50·44	7·07	98
21.	Jhabua District	50·71	43·57	5·72	100
22.	Dhar District	43·81	50·13	6·06	99
23.	Indore District	37·93	55·88	6·19	79
24.	West Nimar District	44·50	49·41	6·09	102
25.	East Nimar District	41·48	51·82	6·70	93
26.	Rajgarh District	40·41	51·67	7·92	94
27.	Vidisha District	42·99	50·70	6·31	97
28.	Bhopal District	39·77	55·40	4·83	81
29.	Sehore District	42·03	50·31	7·66	99

STATEMENT 4.10—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Raisen District	43·20	50·50	6·30	98
31.	Betul District	42·31	50·54	7·15	98
32.	Hoshangabad District	40·68	52·35	6·97	91
33.	Jabalpur District	40·01	54·37	5·62	84
34.	Narsimhapur District	41·31	51·22	7·47	95
35.	Mandla District	40·73	52·63	6·64	90
36.	Chhindwara District	42·10	51·01	6·89	96
37.	Seoni District	42·03	51·10	6·87	96
38.	Balaghat District	39·57	53·58	6·85	87
39.	Surguja District	38·68	54·93	6·39	82
40.	Bilaspur District	40·46	52·49	7·05	91
41.	Raigarh District	37·47	55·14	7·39	81
42.	Rajnandgaon District	41·37	51·62	7·01	94
43.	Durg District	40·60	53·63	5·77	86
44.	Raipur District	40·16	53·17	6.67	88
45.	Bastar District	40·85	53·56	5·59	87

It may be noticed that the largest proportion (50.71) of young population (0-14) is found in Jhabua district followed by West Nimar district with 44.50 and Dhar district with 43.81 per cent. The lowest proportion of 37.47 per cent is in Raigarh district.

Coming to the working age-group (15-59), we find that Indore district has the highest proportion of 55.88 followed by Bhopal and Jabalpur districts with 55.40% and 54.37% respectively. The districts showing the lowest proportion of their population in this age-groups are Jhabua (43.57 per cent), West Nimar (49.41 per cent) and Dhar (50.13 per cent). Jhabua and West Nimar have less than half their population in this age-group and thus stand apart from other districts.

Now coming to third age-group (60+), it may be noticed that Shajapur has as high as 8.35 per cent of its total population belonging to age-group 60+. Rajgarh (7.92 per cent), Sehore (7.66 per cent) and Narsimhapur (7.47 per cent) in that order have highest proportion of their population in this age-group.

From the above analysis it may be concluded that in regard to distribrtion of population by broad age-groups no regional pattern is discernible. Some of the districts like Indore and

Bhopal, however, show distinct pattern probably because of low fertility in them.

Dependency ratio is found to be highest (102) in West Nimar district; Jhabua district with 100 and Dhar district with 99 come in that order. There are as many as 27 districts in the State which have dependency ratio higher than the State average of 91, while the remaining 18 districts are below it. Indore district, which is the most prosperous and industrially advanced, has the lowest dependency ratio of 79, followed by Bhopal district with 81. The latter is also equally prosperous. Both these districts are educationally advanced with highest literacy rates and low fertility. Though districtwise vital rates (birth rate and death rate) are not accurately available because of the deficiency in the civil registration system, it seems plausible that those districts which have relatively low birth rates are exhibiting low dependency ratio figures.

Marital Status.—The marital status or the civil condition of the population is another factor ascertained at the Census. Like age, it is equally important from demographic, economic and social view point.

At the 1981 Census the marital status of the population was ascertained under the following four categories (i) Never Married (ii) Currently Married, (iii) Widowed and (iv) Separated or divorced. Though during enumeration, the marital status of every individual irrespective of age was ascertained and recorded as returned by the individual, during the tabulation of data all persons of age-group 0-9 were included under Never-Married status irrespective of the actual legal status returned. Despite the law forbidding child marriages in our country, this social evil still exists, though in small measure, in some segment of the population, specially in rural areas.

The statement 4.10 gives the distribution of population by sex and marital status in Madhya Pradesh as per 1981 Census.

The universality of marriage in our society is still an accepted fact. The moment a boy or a girl attains the marriageable age, the parents consider it an obligation on their part to arrange to get the boy or girl married. Thus the proportion of population in the Married group is fairly high compared to many advanced countries where marriage is considered in a different way. Because of a large proportion of young population in our country as also in our own State, the proportion of population under

the Never-married category is equally high. For Madhya Pradesh it is 47.87 per cent of the total population. The state of widowhood appears more probable amongst women than the State of widowhood among males as the percentage of widowed males to total population is 2.72 as against the corresponding percentage of 7.76 for females. Divorced and separated persons claim 0.49 per cent of the total population. The percentage of population with unspecified marital status is 0.02 which is insignificant.

STATEMENT 4.10

Distribution of population by sex and marital status in Madhya Pradesh, 1981

Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Never Married .	24,976,532	13,923,863	11,052,669	47·87
Married . .	24,236,821	12,096,216	12,140,605	46·45
Widowed . .	2,695,769	732,430	1,963,339	5·17
Divorced or Separated .	256,683	127,145	129,538	0·49
Unspecified Status	13,035	6,649	6,386	0·02
TOTAL POPULATION	52,178,840	26,886,303	25,292,537	100·00

CHAPTER V

How many of us can read and write ?

One of the important characteristics on which the information is collected in the Census is literacy. For the purpose of Indian Census a person is deemed to be literate if he can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have passed any minimum educational standard.

The test that was applied for reading was the ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the enumerator's instruction booklet (provided the person was familiar with the language used in the booklet) and the test of writing was ability to write a simple letter. Children of the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterate even if they were going to school and might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Literacy rates would be more meaningful if we exclude the population in the age-group 0-4 from total population. But for the present analysis we may confine ourselves to the general literacy rate i.e. the percentage of literates to total population including all ages.

The following statement gives the literacy rates in India and Madhya Pradesh since 1951.

STATEMENT 5.1

Literacy rates, 1951-81

Year	Literacy rate			Percentage increase of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			India			
1951 .	16·67	24·95	7·93	..	..	..
1961 .	24·02	34·44	12·95	+ 44·09	+ 38·04	+ 63·30
1971 .	29·45	39·45	18·69	+ 22·61	+ 14·55	+ 44·32
1981 .	36·23	46·89	24·82	+ 23·02	+ 18·86	+ 29·62
			Madhya Pradesh			
1951 .	9·84	16·22	3·25	..	..	..
1961 .	17·13	27·03	6·73	+ 74·09	+ 66·65	+ 107·08
1971 .	22·14	32·70	10·92	+ 29·25	+ 20·98	+ 62·26
1981 .	27·87	39·49	15·53	+ 25·88	+ 20·76	+ 42·22

In pre-independent India education was generally confined mostly among the urban population and people belonging to higher echelon but after independence the progress of literacy has been much faster when it was realised by our National Government that education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress and in creating a social order founded on the values of freedom, social justice and equal opportunity and thereby making elementary school education free and compulsory. The literacy rate grew at a much faster rate during the decade 1951-61 both in the country as a whole and Madhya Pradesh. The overall increase was to the extent of 44.09 per cent in India while in Madhya Pradesh it was still higher (+74.09 per cent). The State of Madhya Pradesh was more backward in the field of education during the early years of independence and it is heartening to note that the literacy rate has nearly trepled from 9.84 per cent in 1951 to 27.87 per cent in 1981 whereas at the All-India level it has more than doubled from 16.67 per cent in 1951 to 36.23 per cent in 1981. So far as female literacy in Madhya Pradesh is concerned there has been a tremendous progress as the literacy has gone up from mere 3.25 per cent in 1951 to 15.53 per cent in 1981. Yet the gap between the male and female literacy is much more pronounced in Madhya Pradesh when compared to the All-India Level. We may now examine the literacy rates in the States of India.

Comparison with other States/Union Territories

The following statement arranges the States and Union territories in descending order of literacy rate as recorded at the 1981 Census together with the literacy rates of 1971.

STATEMENT 5.2

States/Union Territories arranged in the order of literacy ranking in 1981 Census and comparison with 1971 Census

Ranking in 1981	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate	
		1981	1971
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	36·23	29·48
1.	Kerala	70·42	60·42
2.	Chandigarh	64·79	61·56
3.	Delhi	61·54	55·61

STATEMENT 5.2

1	2	3	4
4.	Mizoram	59·88	53·79
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56·66	44·75
6.	Pondicherry	55·85	46·02
7.	Lakshadweep	55·07	43·66
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51·56	43·59
9.	Maharashtra	47·18	39·18
10.	Tamil Nadu	46·76	39·46
11.	Gujarat	43·70	35·79
12.	Nagaland	42·57	27·40
13.	Himachal Pradesh	42·48	31·96
14.	Tripura	42·12	30·98
15.	Manipur	41·35	32·91
16.	West Bengal	40·94	33·20
17.	Punjab	40·86	33·67
18.	Karnataka	38·46	31·52
19.	Haryana	36·14	26·89
20.	Orissa	34·23	26·18
21.	Meghalaya	34·08	29·49
22.	Sikkim	34·05	17·74
23.	Andhra Pradesh	29·94	24·57
24.	Madhya Pradesh	27·87	22·14
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27·16	21·70
26.	Jammu & Kashmir	26·67	18·58
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26·67	14·97
28.	Bihar	26·20	19·94
29.	Rajasthan	24·38	19·07
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	20·79	11·29

It may be observed that Kerala State which occupied second rank in 1971 Census is now occupying the pre-eminent position with regard to literacy rate. Chandigarh, which was on the top has come down to second position. The literacy rate of Kerala has gone up from 60.42 per cent in 1971 to 70.40 per cent in 1981 while that of Chandigarh has moved from 61.56 per cent to 64.79 during the same period. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest rate of 20.79 per cent and held the same position in 1971 also with a literacy rate of 11.29 per cent. Madhya Pradesh with 27.87 per cent literacy rate is occupying 24th rank among the States and Union Territories.

Among the 7 surrounding States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa with literacy rates of 47.18%, 43.70% and 34.23% respectively are far ahead of it; Andhra Pradesh is closely above it with 29.94% while Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar are below it in terms of literacy rate. The percentage of total literates in Kerala, the leading State in literacy, is almost three times that of Madhya Pradesh. However, it is encouraging to notice that there has been steady increase in literacy in the country.

Literacy rates have certainly improved over the decades but how the number of illiterates has been increasing from Census to Census may be seen from the following Statement.

STATEMENT 5.3

Literates and illiterates in Madhya Pradesh 1961, 1971 and 1981.

Year/Decade	Literates		Illiterates	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1961 . .	4,481,454	1,063,408	12,096,750	14,730,796
(1971-61) .	(2,535,195)	(1,143,024)	(2,341,935)	(3,261,557)
1971 . .	7,016,649	2,206,432	14,438,685	17,992,353
(1981-71) .	(3,600,653)	(1,720,834)	(1,830,318)	(3,372,920)
1981 . .	10,617,302	3,927,266	16,269,003	21,365,273

The only solace is that the number of illiterate males added to the population has declined in the decade 1971-81 as compared to the previous decade 1961-71, while in the case of females this solace is swiftly disturbed, when we look at the figures in respect of females. However, the point in favour is that the rate of increase in the stock of total illiterates is reducing gradually.

Literacy in the districts of Madhya Pradesh

The following Statement gives the per cent variation in literacy rate 1971-81.

STATEMENT 5.4

Growth rate of literacy 1971-81

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy rate		Growth-rate
		1971	1981	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5
	MADHYA PRADESH	22·14	27·87	+ 25·88
1.	Morena District	19·55	25·60	+ 30·95
2.	Bhind District	23·55	31·35	+ 33·12
3.	Gwalior District	33·89	39·63	+ 16·94
4.	Datia District	21·34	27·70	+ 29·80
5.	Shivpuri District	16·87	20·51	+ 21·58
6.	Guna District	17·68	21·59	+ 22·12
7.	Tikamgarh District	14·04	19·16	+ 36·47
8.	Chhatarpur District	15·07	20·31	+ 34·77
9.	Panna District	14·75	19·51	+ 32·27
10.	Sagar District	27·89	34·26	+ 22·84
11.	Damoh District	23·61	29·99	+ 27·02
12.	Satna District	20·77	26·84	+ 29·22
13.	Rewa District	19·27	25·21	+ 30·83
14.	Shahdol District	14·60	19·49	+ 33·49
15.	Sidhi District	10·90	14·96	+ 37·25
16.	Mandsaur District	27·50	31·26	+ 13·67
17.	Ratlam District	25·47	29·50	+ 15·82
18.	Ujjain District	28·49	33·08	+ 16·11
19.	Shajapur District	18·98	23·73	+ 25·03
20.	Dewas District	21·58	26·61	+ 23·31
21.	Jhabua District	8·23	11·15	+ 35·48
22.	Dhar District	16·64	20·26	+ 21·75
23.	Indore District	43·49	49·00	+ 12·67
24.	West Nimar District	18·66	22·99	+ 23·20
25.	East Nimar District	27·89	30·71	+ 10·11
26.	Rajgarh District	14·64	18·17	+ 24·11
27.	Vidisha District	18·53	25·43	+ 37·24
28.	Bhopal District	40·81	47·03	+ 15·24
29.	Sehore District	17·24	23·28	+ 35·03
30.	Raisen District	18·23	23·01	+ 26·22
31.	Betul District	22·44	27·95	+ 24·55

STATEMENT 5.4—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Hoshangabad District .	29·53	35·35	+ 19·71
33.	Jabalpur District .	34·24	41·00	+ 19·74
34.	Narsimhapur District .	28·77	33·23	+ 15·50
35.	Mandla District . .	18·34	22·92	+ 24·97
36.	Chhindwara District .	22·04	28·19	+ 27·90
37.	Seoni District . .	21·31	26·39	+ 23·84
38.	Balaghat District . .	25·18	33·89	+ 34·59
39.	Surguja District . .	12·77	16·40	+ 28·43
40.	Bilaspur District . .	22·90	28·60	+ 24·89
41.	Raigarh District . .	20·12	26·18	+ 30·12
42.	Rajnandgaon District .	19·54	26·63	+ 36·28
43.	Durg District . .	28·25	37·95	+ 34·34
44.	Raipur District . .	23·76	30·81	+ 29·67
45.	Bastar District . .	9·63	14·25	+ 47·98

A very interesting feature is that the backward districts which are characterised with a sizeable scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population have shown higher growth rates of literacy during the decade 1971-81 because these districts have a greater scope to move faster in this aspect. These are Bastar, Sidhi, Vidisha, Tikamgarh, Rajnandgaon, Jhabua etc. in that order where the growth rates have been highest. At the other extreme, the advanced districts like Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur etc. have registered lowest growth-rates. The highest increase has been recorded in Bastar district, while the lowest growth-rate of literacy is found in East Nimar district. East Nimar district is an exception to what we have inferred earlier. Amongst the districts which have recorded highest growth rates, Jhabua district has the lowest literacy rate of 11.15 per cent in 1981 while East Nimar which has recorded the lowest growth-rate of 10.11 per cent has 30.71 per cent literates as per 1981 Census.

The literacy rate has moved from 22.14 per cent in 1971 to 27.87 per cent in 1981 in Madhya Pradesh. Indore district which had the highest literacy rate of 43.49 per cent in 1971 has maintained its position in 1981 with literacy rate 49.00 per cent. Bhopal, Gwalior and Jabalpur also continue to maintain their second, third and fourth positions in 1981 also. The literacy rates in these districts, as per 1981 Census, are 47.03 per

cent, 41.00 per cent and 39.63 per cent, respectively. It can however be generalised that the highly urbanised districts of the State have highest literacy rates. The following statement gives the percentage of literates for total, rural and urban, and for persons, males and females.

STATEMENT 5.5

Percentage of literates in the district of Madhya Pradesh, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of literates		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MADHYA PRADESH	T	27.87	39.49	15.53
		R	21.22	32.91	8.99
		U	54.02	64.41	42.26
1.	Morena District	T	25·60	38·54	10·09
		R	22·21	35·24	6·60
		U	47·01	59·29	32·17
2.	Bhind District	T	31·35	45·16	14·67
		R	28·39	42·51	11·35
		U	45·78	57·97	30·90
3.	Gwalior District	T	39·63	51·17	25·98
		R	24·18	37·64	7·71
		U	52·28	62·53	40·45
4.	Datia District	T	27·70	40·87	12·26
		R	23·56	37·35	7·30
		U	44·70	55·56	32·31
5.	Shivpuri District	T	20·51	31·09	8·12
		R	16·48	26·82	4·41
		U	47.84	60.02	33·48
6.	Guna District	T	21·59	32·47	9.26
		R	16·96	27·58	4.93
		U	49·72	62.18	35.60
7.	Tikamgarh District	T	19·16	28·61	8·44
		R	16·19	25·44	5·70
		U	40·67	51.68	28.24

STATEMENT 5.5—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Chhatarpur District	T	20·31	29·02	10·24
		R	15·73	24·09	6·07
		U	45·16	55·54	33·60
9.	Panna District	T	19·51	29·42	8·66
		R	17·10	26·85	6·47
		U	48·10	58·85	35·57
10.	Sagar District	T	34·26	45·98	21·11
		R	25·42	37·52	11·97
		U	57·14	67·54	45·19
11.	Damoh District	T	29·99	42·45	16·52
		R	25·22	37·90	11·60
		U	58·30	68·97	46·37
12.	Satna District	T	26·84	39·55	13·26
		R	22·77	35·40	9·51
		U	47·90	59·91	33·82
13.	Rewa District	T	25·21	38·64	11·35
		R	21·79	34·90	8·56
		U	47·99	61·57	31·68
14.	Shahdol District	T	19·49	29·64	8·78
		R	14·52	24·00	4·73
		U	42·42	54·21	28·67
15.	Sidhi District	T	14·96	24·63	4·79
		R	14·19	23·68	4·26
		U	53·11	66·47	85·01
16.	Mandsaur District	T	31·26	46·50	15·06
		R	25·35	41·12	8·69
		U	54·55	67·36	40·58
17.	Ratlam District	T	29·50	40·79	17·59
		R	17·90	29·37	5·90
		U	55·67	66·18	44·35
18.	Ujjain District	T	33·08	45·46	19·72
		R	20·03	33·48	5·74
		U	54·85	65·03	43·56

STATEMENT 5.5—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Shajapur District	T	23·73	37·16	9·29
		R	19·47	32·94	5·05
		U	48·16	60·96	34·01
20.	Dewas District	T	26.61	39.68	12·68
		R	21.09	34.20	7.08
		U	50.61	62.33	37·55
21.	Jhabua District	T	11·15	15·88	6·35
		R	7·17	11·16	3·16
		U	54·86	65·11	43·38
22.	Dhar District	T	20.26	29·91	10.27
		R	16.12	25.35	6·65
		U	49.00	60·64	36·28
23.	Indore District	T	49·00	60·07	36·68
		R	27·14	42·39	10·73
		U	60·29	68·98	50·46
24.	West Nimar District	T	22·99	33·30	12·19
		R	18·16	27·97	7·96
		U	50·84	63·15	37·27
25.	East Nimar District	T	30·71	41·80	18·91
		R	22·78	34·20	10·68
		U	52·36	62·39	41·56
26.	Rajgarh District	T	18·17	28·38	7·21
		R	13·71	23·82	3·50
		U	45·86	58.23	32.24
27.	Vidisha District	T	25·43	36·32	13·07
		R	19·80	30·96	7·16
		U	53·00	62·34	42·25
28.	Bhopal District	T	47·03	55·46	37·38
		R	17·03	28·00	4·65
		U	56·40	63·96	47.71
29.	Sehore District	T	23·28	35·53	9·78
		R	19·52	31·97	5·89
		U	47·74	58·20	35·74

STATEMENT 5.5—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Raisen District	T	23·01	33·45	11·51
		R	20·48	30·90	9·06
		U	45·95	56·01	34·32
31.	Betul District	T	27·95	38·20	17·42
		R	23·14	33·36	12·88
		U	54·56	63·08	44·59
32.	Hoshangabad District	T	35·35	47·58	21·88
		R	26·63	39·20	12·97
		U	61·37	71·87	49·29
33.	Jabalpur District	T	41·00	52·83	28·05
		R	26·40	40·01	12·27
		U	58·81	67·61	48·54
34.	Narsimhapur District	T	33·23	44·30	21·32
		R	28·90	40·18	16·83
		U	60·87	70·11	50·59
35.	Chhindwara District	T	28·19	38·58	17·42
		R	21·60	31·94	11·10
		U	52·69	62·25	42·05
36.	Mandla District	T	22·92	34·71	11·16
		R	20·24	32·00	8·59
		U	58·18	68·94	46·56
37.	Seoni District	T	26·39	38·29	15·53
		R	24·11	35·39	12·72
		U	61·50	71·23	50·66
38.	Balaghat District	T	33·89	47·28	20·59
		R	31·70	45·17	18·43
		U	56·97	68·36	44·55
39.	Surguja District	T	16·40	24·81	7·66
		R	13·31	21·37	5·02
		U	48·88	58·97	37·18
40.	Bilaspur District	T	28·60	42·73	14·36
		R	24·34	38·62	10·14
		U	15·11	67·17	41·93

STATEMENT 5.5—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Raigarh District . . .	T	26·18	38·35	14·08
		R	23·61	35·54	11·86
		U	54·26	67·18	39·89
42.	Rajnandgaon District . . .	T	26·63	40·36	13·17
		R	22·55	36·33	9·19
		U	55·57	67·71	42·72
43.	Durg District	T	37·95	51·59	24·04
		R	30·11	44·68	15·95
		U	54·76	65·33	42·78
44.	Raipur District . . .	T	30·81	44·90	16·84
		R	25·96	40·45	11·82
		U	54·18	65·42	42·19
45.	Bastar District	T	14·25	21·21	7·30
		R	11·74	18·36	5·17
		U	53·13	63·17	42·10

Male and Female Literacy

We must not fail to notice one important point that is the low literacy rates among females compared to males. As already discussed earlier that female literacy level has been showing a sure sign of improvement in the recent past and is bound to make a good stride in the years to come.

It is again Indore district which attracts our attention, where the literacy rate of 60.07% among males is highest, while in the case of female literacy, Bhopal district tops with 37.38 per cent. Among males, Bhopal and Jabalpur districts with literacy rates of 55.46 per cent and 52.83 per cent respectively occupy the second and third positions, while in the case of female literacy the second and third positions are occupied by Indore and Jabalpur districts with 36.68 per cent and 28.05 per cent respectively. At the other extreme Jhabua, Bastar and Sidhi districts have the lowest literacy rates among males. The male literacy rates in these districts are 15.88 per cent, 21.21 per cent and 24.63 per cent in that order. Sidhi district is at the bottom of literacy ladder in respect of female literacy. It has only 4.79 per cent literates among females. In other words

there are only 5 female literates in every 100 females in the district. Actually speaking, Sidhi is running ten years behind Jhabua, the second least literate district for in respect of female literacy it stands today (in 1981) where Jhabua was standing in 1971. Rajgarh is another backward district with third least female literacy rate (6.35 per cent). And when making comparison of this kind Rajgarh is standing at a point which was somewhat between the places Chhatarpur and Sehore districts were occupying in 1971.

Rural-Urban differential in literacy rates

Comparing the rural-urban differential, it is observed that the literacy rate in rural areas for the State as a whole works out to 21.22 per cent in 1981 as against 16.81 per cent in 1971. While the urban literacy is 54.02 per cent in 1981 as against 16.81 per cent in 1971. It is interesting to note that literacy among females has shown a substantial progress in urban areas as compared to that in rural areas. The rural literacy rate among females has moved from 6.10 per cent in 1971 to 8.99 per cent in 1981 while in urban areas it has grown from 30.98 per cent in 1971 to 42.26 per cent in 1981.

Among the rural population, the total literacy rates are found to be highest in Balaghat (31.70 per cent), Durg (30.11 per cent)and Narsimhapur (28.90 per cent) districts, while the tribal preponderant districts of Jhabua and Bastar continue to occupy their 1971 positions of being the last and last but one with literacy rates of 7.17 per cent and 11.74 per cent respectively in 1981.

In respect of male literacy in rural areas, Balaghat with 45.17 per cent is the highest. Durg (44.68 per cent), Bhind (42.51 per cent) and Raipur (40.45 per cent) follow in that order. On the other hand Jhabua has the least literacy rate of 11.16 per cent followed by Bastar which being the second least with 18.36 per cent. The literacy rate among females in rural areas is highest in Balaghat district where it is 18.43 per cent. Narsimhapur and Durg districts follow in that order respectively with 16.83 per cent and 15.95 per cent female literates in 1981.

In urban areas, it is now the turn of Seoni district which has the highest literacy rate of 61.50 per cent, followed by Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur with 61.50 per cent and 60.87 per cent respectively. Tikamgarh district has the least of 40.67 per cent. The gap between rural and urban literacy rates is

very wide. In rural areas it varies from the lowest of 7.17 per cent in Jhabua district to the highest of 31.70 per cent in Balaghat district, while in urban areas, the lowest rate is 40.67 per cent in Tikamgarh district and highest rate is 61.50 per cent in Seoni district.

Among males in urban areas of the districts, Hoshangabad has emerged with highest literacy rate of 71.87 per cent followed by Seoni and Narsimhapur districts with 71.23 per cent and 70.11 per cent respectively leaving behind the highly urbanised and advanced districts like Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior. It is, however, heartening to note that nowhere the male literacy rate in urban areas is less than 50 per cent. Even Tikamgarh district which is at the bottom has more than half of its urban population as literate. The literacy rate here is 51.68 per cent.

In the case of literacy rate among females in urban areas, it is again Narsimhapur district which is at the top with 50.59 per cent literates. Seoni district occupies the second position with literacy rate 50.66 per cent while Indore district is third in that order with 50.46 per cent. Shahdol district has the least rate of 28.67.

From the foregoing discussion it is observed that the districts coming under the Mahakoshal region of the State are relatively better placed in terms of literacy rates both in rural and urban area for both the sexes, while the preponderantly tribal districts like Jhabua, Bastar and Dhar and the districts belonging to the Baghelkhand region have relatively low literacy rates in rural areas both in respect of males and females. In urban areas, however, the tribal and backward districts have made good stride in the field of literacy. This is obviously because urban areas have certain advantages when compared to rural areas in regard to the availability of educational amenities. We must, at this point remind ourselves that the lower literacy levels in rural are not solely because of lack of educational facilities but because of some other factors. For example, due to economic backwardness, children start working at a very early age and help to either lighten the burden of running the house or to supplement the income of the family. They look after the younger children in the family allowing their mothers to go to work and the like. Moreover, there are some segment of the population specially in rural areas who are still reluctant to send their children to schools, even if such facilities are available in the proximity of their place of abode. Thus the literacy in rural areas is low.

We have noticed that the urban areas present an encouraging picture so far as the spread of literacy is concerned. It would be worthwhile to look at the situation obtaining in Class I cities of this State. The following statement gives the percentage of literates in Class I cities/urban agglomerations.

STATEMENT 5.6

Percentage of literates in class I cities/UAs, 1981

Sl. No.	Class I Cities/UAs	Persons	No. of literates	Literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gwalior U.A.	555,862	293,166	52·74
	(a) Gwalior (M.C.)	539,015	285,709	53·01
	(b) Morar Cantt. (Cantt.)	16,847	7,457	44·26
2.	Sagar U.A.	207,479	125,552	60·51
	(a) Sagar (M)*	174,770	105,205	60·20
	(b) Sagar Cantt. (Cantt.)	32,709	20,347	62·21
3.	Rewa (M)	100,641	55,226	54·87
4.	Ratlam (M)	142,319	86,613	60·86
5.	Ujjain (M.C.)*	278,454	160,633	57·69
6.	Indore (M.C.)	829,327	501,978	60·53
7.	Khandwa (M)	114,725	67,539	58·87
8.	Burhanpur (M)	140,986	67,657	47·99
9.	Bhopal (M.C.)	671,018	380,096	56·64
10.	Jabalpur U.A.	757,303	460,001	60·74
	(a) Jabalpur (M.C.)	649,085	383,782	59·13
	(b) Jabalpur Cantt. (Cantt.)	61,026	44,279	72·56
	(c) Khamaria (N.M.)*	47,192	31,940	67·68
11.	Murwara U.A.	123,017	70,432	57·25
	(a) Murwara (M)*	90,589	50,909	56·20
	(b) New Katni Rly. Jn. Area (N.M.)	8,897	5,032	56·56
	(c) Tikuri (N.M.)	17,763	10,391	58·50
	(d) O.F.A. Katni	5,768	4,100	71·08

STATEMENT 5.6—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Bilaspur U.A.	187,104	113,171	60·49
	(a) Bilaspur (M) * . . .	179,791	109,636	60·98
	(b) Sirgiti (N.M.)	7,313	3,535	48·34
13.	Durg-Bhilainagar U.A. . . .	490,214	276,815	56·96
	(a) Durg (M)	118,597	69,826	58·88
	(b) Bhilainagar (N.M.) . . .	319,450	179,359	56·15
	(c) Charoda (N.M.)	22,328	12,997	58·21
	(d) Jamul (N.M.)	10,969	4,894	44.62
	(e) Bhilai Kalan(N.M.) . . .	18,870	9,739	51·61
14.	Raipur (M.C.)	338,245	192,269	56·84

*Includes figures of its outgrowth(s) also.

In all the cities and urban agglomerations, more than half the population are literates. The highest literacy rate (72.56 per cent) has been returned from Jabalpur Cantt. which is one of the constituent unit of Jabalpur urban agglomeration. This is obvious in a cantonment area, where the defence personnel are all literates. The second and third highest literacy rates are in Ordnance Factory Area, Katni (71.08%) and Khamaria (67.68%), both being the colonies of defence establishment workers.

Madhya Pradesh is a State which has a sizeable population belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Their combined population accounts for 37.08 per cent of the total population of the State. They are still backward socially and economically. The constitution gives special protection to them. Thus it is the responsibility of the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of these communities. We may, therefore, examine the progress made by them in the field of literacy. The following statement gives a comparative picture of literacy rates among the general population and among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as revealed by 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 5.7

Percentage of literates among general population Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, 1981 Madhya Pradesh

Particulars	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Literacy rate		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Population .	T	27·87	39·49	15·53
	R	21·22	32·91	8·99
	U	54·02	64·41	42·26
2. Scheduled Castes . .	T	18·97	30·26	6·87
	R	15·37	25·99	4·07
	U	35·48	49·40	20·01
3. Scheduled Tribes . .	T	10·68	17·74	3·60
	R	10·05	16·91	3·19
	U	27·62	38·64	15·18

The percentage of literates among the scheduled castes is 18.97 which is quite low compared to that among the general population. It is still very low (10.68 per cent) among the scheduled tribes population. Like the general population, the same feature is visible as regards literacy rates between rural and urban areas, and among males and females. The literacy rate among females in rural areas in respect of both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is very low. It is 4.07 per cent among the scheduled castes and 3.19 per cent among the scheduled tribes.

The Census provides data about the number of persons attending school/college. We may now discuss on this aspect. The following statement gives the number of males and females attending school/college, classified by age-groups of Madhya Pradesh as per 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 5.8

Persons attending school/college, classified by age-groups in Madhya Pradesh, 1981

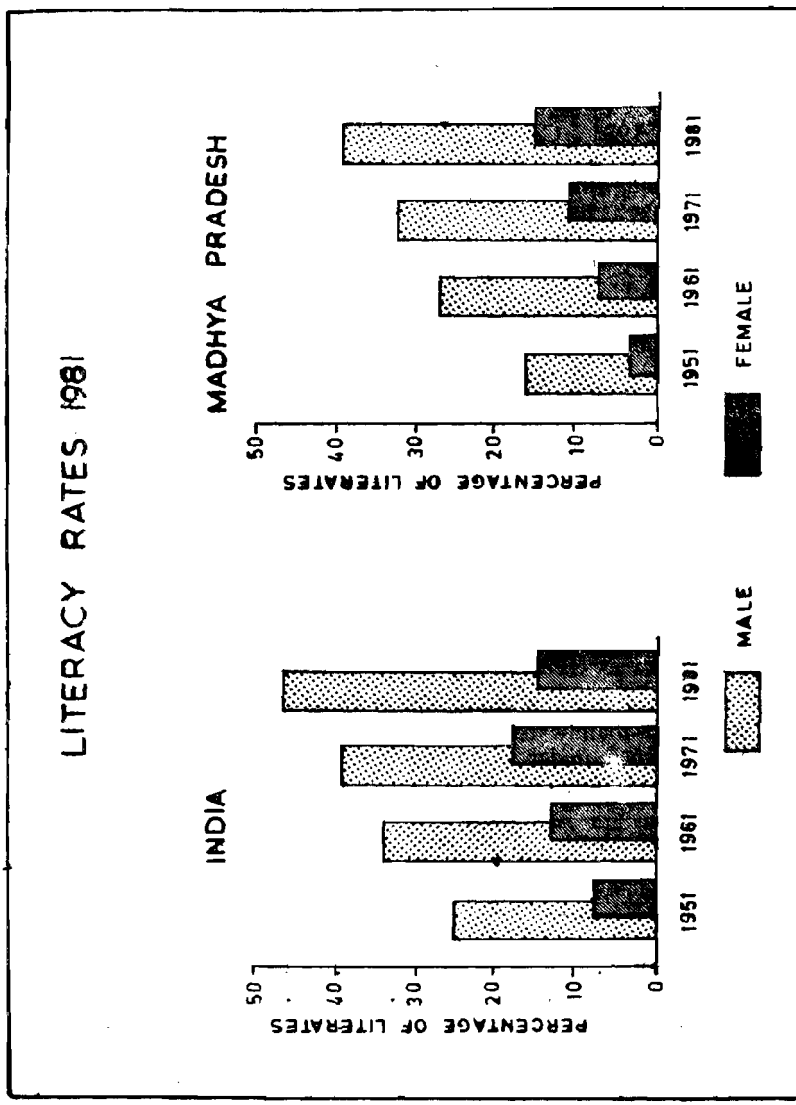
Age-group	Persons attending school/college		Percentage to total population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
RURAL				
0—4	7,855	5,517	0·27	0·19
5—9	1,057,505	473,417	33·14	15·43
10—14	1,419,661	398,529	49·40	15·63
15—19	475,083	43,427	24·26	2·52
20—24	68,106	3,856	4·33	0.2
25—29	10,578	1,788	0·71	0·12
30—34	4,590	1,212	0·36	0·09
35—	14,506	4,249	0·24	0·07
All ages	3,059,898	932,795	14·39	4·59
URBAN				
0—4	12,639	11,261	1·90	1·71
5—9	421,190	351,695	59·20	51·47
10—14	564,827	411,631	79·14	63·75
15—19	348,645	170,621	55·59	33·18
20—24	125,358	32,805	21·55	6·66
25—29	17,181	4,382	3·75	1·08
30—34	4,788	1,976	1·25	0·61
35—	11,774	4,770	0·80	0·39
All ages	1,507,832	991,193	26·83	19·96

A striking contrast is that in rural areas of the State only 14.39 per cent males have been found attending school/college while in urban areas the corresponding percentage is 26.83. Similarly, among females 4.59 per cent of the total female population attends school/college as against 19.96 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of population attending school/college is relatively high in all age-groups in urban areas compared to that in rural areas.

We find that even children of the age-group 0-4 are found attending school but it has to be remembered that this group of population is not regarded as literates even if most of them may have picked up reading and writing a few words.

The proportion of population attending school/college is found to be highest in the age-group 10-14 both in rural and urban areas.

Normally by the time persons attending school/college reach the age-group 20-24 majority of them pass out attaining the highest level of formal education. Thus barring a few, all the persons in the higher age-group 25+ who have been found attending school/college may be regarded as attending adult literacy classes.


LITERACY RATES 1981
INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
0
10
20
30
40
50
1951
1961
1971
1981
MALE
FEMALE

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES WE SPEAK

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule alongwith the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 52,178,844 in Madhya Pradesh State, the institutional population is only 178,775 constituting 0.34 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of Table 1.

STATEMENT 6.1—PART A

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Language	Number of speakers
1	2
1. Assamese	347
2. Bengali	196,852
3. Gujarati	187,865
4. Hindi	43,870,242
5. Punjabi	190,867

1	2
6. Kannada	7,827
7. Kashmiri	463
8. Malayalam	59,928
9. Marathi	1,184,128
10. Oriya	581,084
11. Sanskrit	70
12. Sindhi	303,066
13. Tamil	32,152
14. Telugu	138,752
15. Urdu	1,131,288

TABLE 6.1 PART B

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of Variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Language	Number of speakers
1	2
1. Arabic/Arbi	1,599
2. Bhili/Bhilodi	1,604,884
3. Bhumij	17
4. Coorgi/Kodagu	7
5. Dogri	255
6. English	4,306
7. Gondi	1,345,526
8. Gorkhali/Nepali	11,904
9. Halbi	410,768
10. Ho	295
11. Jatapu	1
12. Khandeshi	28,217
13. Kharia	12,090
14. Kisan	46
15. Koda/Kora	23
16. Konda	435
17. Konkani	456

STATEMENT 6.1 PART-B— *Concld.*

1		2
18.	Korku	253,781
19.	Korwa	25,502
20.	Koya	11
21.	Kurukh/Oraon	350,059
22.	Ladakhi	14
23.	Lahnda	4,621
24.	Lepoha	3
25.	Lushai/Mizo	11
26.	Malto	51
27.	Manipuri/Meitheu	49
28.	Munda	2,208
29.	Mundari	214
30.	Naga	3
31.	Parji	28,408
32.	Rabha	8
33.	Santali	601
34.	Savara	22
35.	Shina	7
36.	Tibetan	1,279
37.	Tripuri	4
38.	Tulu	29
39.	Zou	4
40.	Other Languages	27,420
		4,115,138

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 52,000,069 in Madhya Pradesh 47,884,931 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 92.09 per cent and 4,115,138 are the speakers of other languages constituting 7.91 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A & B of the table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variant which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are as follow :

PART A

Gujarati . . .	Saurashtra
Hindi . . .	Awadhi; Bagheli/Baghelkhandi; Banjari; Bhojpuri; Brijbhasha; Bundeli; Bundelkhandi; Chhattisgarhi; Garhwali; Haryanvi; Kangri; Khariboli; Kumauni; Labani; Lamani/Lambadi Laria; Lodhi; Magadhi/Magahi; Maithili; Malvi; Marwari; Mewari; Mewati; Nagpuria; Nimadi; Padari; Pahari; Pawari/Powari; Rajasthani; Sadri/Sadan; Sondwari; Sugali; Surgujia.
Oriya . . .	Bhatri; Relli; Sambalpuri
Punjabi . .	Bagri
Sindhi . . .	Kachchhi
Tamil . . .	Kaikadi
Telugu . . .	Vadari

PART B

Bhili/Bhilodi .	Barel, Bhilali, Dhodia; Kokna/Kokni/Kukna; Paradhi; Rathi; Tadavi; Varli
Gondi . . .	Dorli; Kaiari; Maria; Muria
Khandeshi . .	Ahirani; Gujari Khandeshi
Korku . . .	Muwasi
Korwa . . .	Koraku
Malto . . .	Pahariya
Munda . . .	Kol
Parji . . .	Dhurwa

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'Others' occurring as the last entry in Part B.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

India has been, since ages, a country extremely tolerant to different doctrines. Animism, Hinduism-with numerous old and new sects, Sikhism, Jainism, Christianity and Buddhism have largely influenced the way of life of all the people of the country. All these religions form the pattern of the religious life of the country. Ours is a land of many faiths and yet we all live in harmony. Our Constitution guarantees that no one following any particular religion will either be favoured or discriminated against. The State does not patronise any particular religion and hence is known as a Secular State. Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristics of the population. In a secular state like India, several religions thrived and every decennial Census provides an interesting picture of the religious pursuasions of the people. The data yielded on religion by census are of great interest to demographers, scholars and public at large.

Till 1941, religion was considered an important statistical data like, sex, age, literacy and occupation etc. and was presented separately for persons professing different religions. There was a question on religion in all the Censuses. In 1891 there was a question on the sect of religion. There was a question on Caste, Tribe or race in all the Censuses up to 1941. From 1951 Census onwards the data on religion is limited to merely presenting total population under the major religions. Instructions to enumerators were to record religion which each person returns. Till 1941 the question on religion was personal individual religion professed by each person. In earlier Censuses in case of aboriginal tribes who are not Hindu, Buddhist, Christian etc., the name of the tribe was to be entered against religion and in case of Christian sect in all cases was required to be entered.

There are many religions and pursuasions in our country but the most important religions are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. The number of persons belonging to each major religious communities in the country and their percentage to total population is shown in the table below :—

TABLE 7.1

Distribution of population of India by major Religions

Name of Religion	Population	Proportion to total population (per cent)
1	2	3
Hinduism	549,724,717	82.63
Islam	75,571,514	11.36
Christianity	16,174,498	2.43
Sikhism	13,078,146	1.97
Buddhism	4,719,900	0.71
Jainism	3,192,572	0.48
Other Religions and pursuasions	2,766,285	0.41
Religion not Stated	60,217	0.01
TOTAL	665,287,849*	100·00

*Excludes Assam.

It would be observed from the above table that 82.63 per cent population of India follow Hinduism. All other religions together form 17.37 per cent of the population. Next to Hinduism comes Islam with a proportion of 11.36 per cent. Christians with 2.43 per cent of population constitute third largest community in India. The followers of Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism together constitute 3.16 per cent population of the country of which 1.97 per cent are followers of Sikhism, 0.71 per cent Buddhists and 0.48 per cent follow Jainism. Other religions and pursuasions constitute 0.41 per cent while 0.01 per cent population did not state their religion. Thus it can be said that nearly eighty three out of every hundred Indians are Hindus, about eleven Muslims, two Christians, nearly two Sikhs and nearly one Buddhist.

Religions Composition of Madhya Pradesh

The population and proportion of followers of different religions in the State is as shown below :—

TABLE 7.2

Religion	Total Population	Proportion to total Population
1	2	3
Hindus	48,504,575	92.96
Muslims	2,501,919	4.80
Christians	351,972	0.68
Sikhs	143,020	0.27
Buddhists	75,312	0.14
Jains	444,960	0.85
Other religions and pursuasions	155,692	0.30
Religions not Stated	1,394	N.

92.96 per cent population of the State follow Hindu religion. Comparing the religious composition of the State vis-a-vis India, we observe that the percentage of Hindus is much higher in Madhya Pradesh than India—an excess of 10.32 points. Muslims who constitute the next important community in India with 11.35 per cent cover 4.80 per cent of the total population in Madhya Pradesh and rank the second most dominant community in the State. Christians though third major community with 2.43 per cent at the India level ranks fourth with 0.68 per cent population of the State. Alternatively the followers of Jain religion who account for 0.48 per cent of India's population and ranks sixth in order of proportion has higher proportion of its followers in Madhya Pradesh and ranks third in proportion of State population. The proportion of Sikh population in the State is 0.27 per cent against 1.97 for India. Persons professing other religions and pūrsuasions constitute 0.30 per cent of the State population and this ranks fifth in the proportion of States population, next to Christians. The proportion of population belonging to Buddhist religion is 0.14 which is much below the proportion at India level.

A Comparative Study of the Religions in Districts

We may now consider the distribution of population of the districts among the major religions. Table 7.3 presents the proportion of the population of each district that follows a particular religion.

TABLE 7.3

Proportion of population by major Religions in the districts

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	92.96	4.80	0.68	0.27	0.14	0.85	0.30	N
1. Morena	95.28	3.95	0.01	0.31	N	0.45	..	..
2. Bhind	94.61	3.41	0.01	0.34	0.01	1.62	..	..
3. Gwalior	91.73	5.80	0.14	1.23	0.08	1.02	..	..
4. Datia	95.77	3.64	0.03	0.08	0.38	0.10	..	..
5. Shivpuri	95.85	2.75	0.01	0.39	N	1.00	..	..
6. Guna	93.23	4.15	0.03	0.53	0.04	2.02	..	..
7. Tikamgarh	95.47	2.96	0.02	0.04	..	1.50	0.01	N
8. Chhatarpur	95.34	3.70	0.03	0.08	N	0.80	0.02	..
9. Panna	96.00	3.30	0.04	0.03	N	0.61	0.02	..
10. Sagar	91.91	4.12	0.25	0.22	0.06	3.41	0.02	0.01
11. Damoh	93.67	3.52	0.10	0.12	N	2.58	0.01	N
12. Satna	97.05	2.59	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.21	N	..

TABLE 7.3—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Rewa	96·53	3·32	0·04	0·04	N	0·05	0·02	..
14. Shahdol . . .	96·60	2·77	0·15	0·13	0·01	0·18	0·16	..
15. Sidhi	97·28	2·51	0·06	0·06	N	0·01	0·08	..
16. Mandsaur . . .	89·35	8·19	0·09	0·12	N	2·25	N	..
17. Ratlam	86·23	10·19	0·37	0·13	0·01	3·07	..	..
18. Ujjain	86·63	11·04	0·20	0·23	0·02	1·88	..	..
19. Shajapur . . .	88·67	9·94	0·02	0·06	N	1·31	..	..
20. Dewas	89·22	9·76	0·09	0·23	0·01	0·69	..	..
21. Jhabua	95·36	2·27	1·36	0·01	N	1·00	N	..
22. Dhar	93·99	4·90	0·06	0·06	..	0·98	0·01	N
23. Indore	83·91	11·71	0·47	1·02	0·12	2·77	N	..
24. West Nimar . . .	93·18	5·91	0·18	0·27	N	0·46	N	N
25. East Nimar . . .	85·09	13·25	0·31	0·20	0·70	0·45	N	..
26. Rajgarh. . . .	93·90	5·82	0·03	0·04	0·01	0·19	0·01	..
27. Vidisha . . .	88·38	9·72	0·04	0·09	N	1·75	0·02	..
28. Bhopal	72·37	23·40	1·22	0·76	0·91	1·20	0·14	..
29. Sehore	89·50	9·64	0·07	0·10	0·01	0·65	0·03	..

30.	Raisen	89·85	8·84	0·09	0·13	0·01	1·07	0·01	..
31.	Betul	96·75	2·15	0·30	0·12	0·32	0·33	0.03	..
32.	Hoshangabad	94.24	4.45	0·35	0·39	0·09	0·46	0·02	..
33.	Jabalpur	91·30	5·59	1·04	0·58	0.07	1.22	0.20	..
34.	Narsimhapur	95·60	3·16	0·05	0·13	N	1·00	0·06	..
35.	Mandla	88·47	1·23	0·55	0·04	0·01	0·18	9·52	..
36.	Chhindwara	93·54	4·88	0·30	0·12	0·62	0·50	0·04	..
37.	Seoni	93·85	5·21	0·13	0·04	0.13	0.50	0.14	..
38.	Balaghat	93·12	2·25	0·25	0·07	1·68	0·35	2·28	..
39.	Surguja	94·70	2·48	2·34	0·19	0·10	0·06	0·13	..
40.	Bilaspur	97·06	1·62	0·66	0·24	0·02	0·08	0·32	..
41.	Raigarh	88·85	0·86	10·03	0·13	0·01	0·05	0·07	..
42.	Rajnandgaon	96·52	1·69	0·19	0·29	0·68	0·58	0·05	..
43.	Durg	94·87	2·25	1·05	0·87	0·34	0·57	0·04	0·01
44.	Raipur	96·69	1·87	0·60	0·33	0·07	0·37	0·07	..
45.	Bastar	98.25	0.65	0·50	0·10	0·03	0·22	0·10	0·05

N—Stands for negligible.

It would be observed from the above table that the distribution of population professing different religions does not follow the State pattern everywhere. In 28 districts out of 45 districts in the State, Hindus make up more than State percentage of 92.96 per cent. In all the districts, the greater proportion of the population follow Hinduism. The highest proportion of population following Hindu religion is in Bastar District, where 98.25 per cent of the district's population follow Hinduism, while the lowest proportion of 72.37 per cent is in Bhopal district. Out of 45 districts of the State 32 districts have more than 90 per cent of the population as followers of Hindu religion. Of these 17 districts viz. Morena, Datia, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, (all forming a continuous belt in the northern and north-eastern fringe of the State) Jhabua, Betul, Narsimhapur, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Raipur and Bastar account over 95 per cent population following Hinduism. Remaining 15 districts i.e. Bhind, Gwalior, Guna, Sagar, Damoh, Dhar, West Nimar, Rajgarh, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja and Durg have between 90-95 per cent followers of Hindu religion. Thirteen districts of the State have proportion of followers of Hindu religion between 72.32 per cent (lowest in the State) to 89.85 per cent.

Islam is the second numerically strong religion in the State accounting for 4.80 per cent of State's population. The proportion of Islam is least in Bastar district (0.65 per cent) and highest in Bhopal district (23.40 per cent). There are 18 districts in the State having higher proportion of followers of Islam than the State average of 4.80 per cent. Five districts i.e. Bhopal, East Nimar, Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam have more than 10 per cent followers of this religion. The followers of Islam in these districts are Bhopal 23.40%, East Nimar 13.25%, Indore 11.71%, Ujjain 11.04% and Ratlam 10.19%. Islam is not concentrated in any particular region or district in our State but is fairly widely spread. However, a careful study of proportion of followers of Islam in different districts of the State would reveal that it forms more or less a continuous belt in Central and Western part of the State where the percentage is higher than the State average. The northern and western part of Madhya Pradesh comprising, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Indore, East Nimar, West Nimar, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore and Raisen districts have 12.66 million persons following Islam religion, which in turn constitute 50.6 per cent of the total muslim population of the State. There is a sizable proportion of population following Islam religion ranging from 8.19 per cent in Mandsaur to 23.40 per cent in Bhopal. In

the central part of the State, comprising Jabalpur and Sagar districts, have 5.59 and 4.12 per cent followers of this religion, respectively. In the eastern region of the State comprising Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg and Bastar the proportion of followers of Islam range from 0.65 per cent in Bastar to 2.48 per cent in Surguja. Most of the western part of the State comprises of the Malwa region which had been under the suzerainty of Moghal Kings and Sultans, during the historical pasts. Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore districts were parts of erstwhile Bhopal State.

In numerical strength the Jains are the third largest religious group in the State. The proportion of Jains in Sagar district is 3.41 per cent which is the highest and only 0.01 in Sidhi district which is the least in the State. The proportion of Jains in the State's population is 0.85 per cent. There are 18 districts in the State where the percentage of followers of Jain religion is more than 1 per cent. All these districts together constitute 73.62 per cent Jains population of the State. There were 345,211 persons following Jain religion in 1971 in the State, thus it has registered + 28.90 per cent growth during the decade 1971-81.

Christians constitute 0.68 per cent population in the State. There has been an increase of +23.04 per cent during 1971-81. Highest proportion of followers of this religion is in Raigarh district (10.23 per cent). Surguja district with 2.34 per cent ranks second while Jhabua with 1.36 per cent follow next. It may be mentioned here that all the three above mentioned districts are located in the tribal areas of the State and there has been a large scale conversion among tribals due to missionary activities. About 70 per cent population of the State following Christianity is in Raigarh, Surguja, Jhabua, Bhopal, Durg and Jabalpur districts alone. The growth of Christian population during 1971-81 has been highest in Sidhi district (321.23 per cent). There were 146 persons of followers of Christianity in 1971 while in 1981, 615 persons returned Christianity as their religion. Among the districts where the followers of Christian religion is relatively higher i.e. Surguja, Raigarh, Jhabua, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Durg the highest percentage growth of Christians during 1971-81 has been in Bhopal district i.e. 68.74 per cent. Raigarh which has the highest proportion of Christian population in the State had only 9.44 per cent decadal growth.

Buddhists, Sikhs and others are very few in the State. Their proportion in the districts is very small. Proportion of Buddhists

in the State is 0.14 per cent. There has been a decline in Buddhist population in the State during 1971-81. There has been —7.96 per cent growth during the decade. Highest percentage of 1.68 per cent of Buddhist population is in Balaghat district, though there has been a decrease of —6.67 per cent during the decade. Twelve districts have negligible percentage of Buddhist population. 83.21 per cent Buddhist population of the State is concentrated in East Nimar, Bhopal, Balaghat, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Betul and Raipur districts.

In whole State there are only 143,020 Sikhs which constitute 0.27 per cent of the State population. There has been an increase of +44.40 per cent in Sikh population during the decade 1971-81. Highest percentage (1.23%) of Sikh population to total population of the district is in Gwalior district followed by Indore district (1.02 per cent). Sikhs are fairly widely spread in the State, but their proportion is comparatively higher in Morena, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, West Nimar, Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Durg and Raipur districts. All these districts together constitute 66.69 per cent Sikh population of the State. These districts contain big industrial and commercial growth centres of the State.

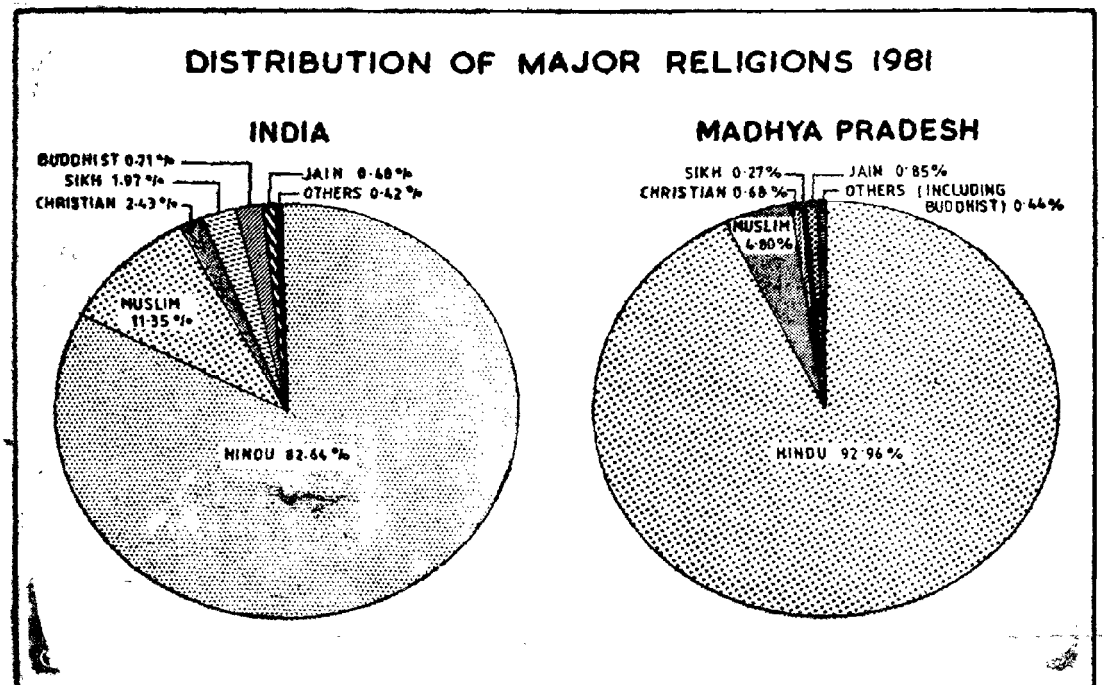
There were 155,692 persons returned as followers of other religions and persuasions in the State, which in terms of percentage constitute 0.30 per cent of the total population. Among the followers of other religions followers of Gondi religion constitute 82.17 per cent. Highest percentage of Gondi has been returned from Mandla district with 70.39 per cent followed by Balaghat with 19.75 per cent. There were 1394 persons in the State who did not return their religion and they constitute the negligible percentage of the population.

Rural-Urban Distribution of Major Religions

The Table No. 7.4 presents the distribution of the major religious groups in rural and urban areas.

The Hindus, Christians and the Buddhists largely inhabit the rural areas. Among Muslims, Jains and Sikhs higher proportions are in urban areas. In contrast others are in greater proportion in rural areas.

We may now consider the distribution of the population of different religious groups in the cities.


DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS 1981
INDIA
BUDDHIST 0·71%
SIKH 1·97%
CHRISTIAN 2·43%
JAIN 0·48%
OTHERS 0·42%
MUSLIM 11·35%
HINDU 82·64%
MADHYA PRADESH
SIKH 0·27%
CHRISTIAN 0·68%
JAIN 0·85%
OTHERS (INCLUDING BUDDHIST) 0·44%
MUSLIM 4·80%
HINDU 92·96%

MADHYA PRADESH
MAJOR RELIGIONS 1981

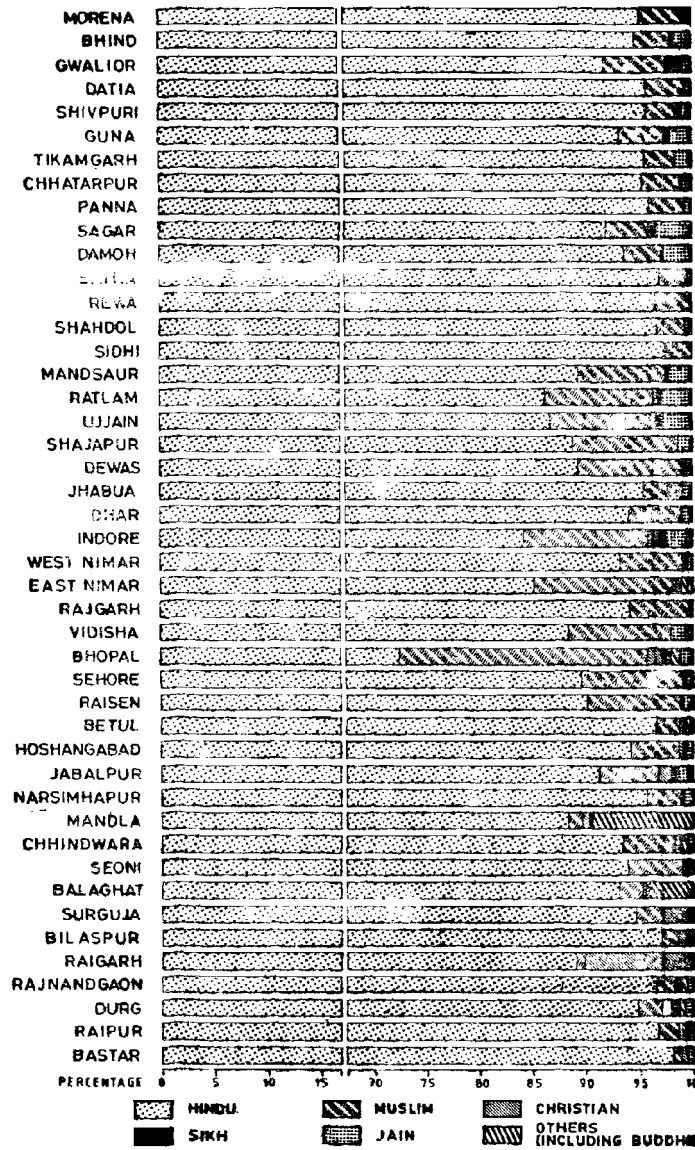


TABLE 7.4

Distribution of Rural and Urban population by major religions groups

Religion	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Hindus	82·43	17·57
Muslims	40·21	59 79
Christians	64.43	35.57
Sikhs	28·92	71·08
Buddhists	59·69	40·31
Jains	32·22	67.78
Other Religion & persuasions	92·85	7·15
Religion not Stated	75·25	24·75

The Table No. 7.5 brings out the position indicating the proportion of followers of different religions to the total population of the cities in the State. There are 14 cities in the State. Murwara urban agglomeration has highest proportion of Hindus among the cities of the State. 91.07 per cent population of the urban agglomeration are Hindus. Burhanpur city has lowest proportion (51.92%) of Hindus. Gwalior, Durg—Bhilainagar UA, Raipur and Bilaspur have more than 85 per cent population as Hindus. Indore (80.77%), Jabalpur UA (82.06%), Sagar (81.55%) and Rewa (84.02%) have proportion of Hindus between 80-85 per cent. Bhopal has 66.55 per cent Hindu population whereas Ratlam (68.01%), Khandwa (69.23%) have Hindu population. Highest percentage of Muslims is recorded in Burhanpur (45.38%) followed by Bhopal, Khandwa and Ratlam UA where the percentage of followers of Muslims is 27.94, 26.52 and 21.28 per cent respectively. Ujjain has 19.80 per cent population of followers of Islam while Sagar (10.29%) and Jabalpur (11.21%) have more than ten per cent of its population as followers of Islam. Highest percentage of Christians in the cities of the State has been registered in Durg-Bhilainagar UA (3.25%) followed by Bilaspur (2.90 per cent) and Jabalpur (2.58%). In other cities the percentage of followers of this religion ranges from 0.09 in Burhanpur to 1.68 per cent in Ratlam. Highest percentage of Buddhists is in Burhanpur (1.28 per cent) while lowest (0.02) is in Ratlam. Followers of Jain religion are highest in Ratlam city constituting 8.47% of the total population followed by Sagar UA (6.30%), Indore (4.33%) and Ujjain U.A. (3.40%). In other cities the percentage varies from 0.70% in Burhanpur to 2.01 per cent in

TABLE 7.5

Distribution of Major Religion in cities

City	Hindus		Muslims		Christians		Buddhists		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Indore .	669,828	80·77	105,238	12·69	3,990	0·48	1,642	0·20	35,901	4·33	12,728	1·53	..	..
2. Jabalpur U.A.	621,417	82·06	84,861	11·21	19,530	2·58	1,277	0·17	15,236	2·01	11,466	1·51	3,516	0·46
3. Bhopal .	446,585	66·55	187,475	27·94	10,879	1·62	8,016	1·19	10,107	1·51	6,697	1·00	1,259	0·19
4. Gwalior .	497,928	89·58	42,968	7·73	1,439	0·26	396	0·07	8,935	1·61	4,196	0·75	..	..
5. Durg Bhilainagar U.A.	420,423	85·76	29,219	5·96	15,949	3·25	4,068	0·83	6,489	1·32	13,409	2·74	374	0·08
6. Raipur .	288,857	85·40	30,481	9·01	5,701	1·69	852	0·25	5,781	1·71	5,479	1·62	1,094	0·32
7. Ujjain U.A.	213,486	75·65	55,895	19·80	1,371	0·49	259	0·09	9,588	3·40	1,604	0·57	..	..
8. Sagar U.A. .	169,211	81·55	21,356	10·29	1,465	0.71	663	0·32	13,078	6.30	1,576	0·76	112	0·05
9. Bilaspur .	163,897	87·60	14,155	7·56	5,436	2·90	330	0·18	319	0·17	2,407	1·29	88	0·30
10. Ratlam U.A.	105,811	68·01	33,100	21·28	2,620	1·68	33	0·02	13,171	8·47	843	0·54	..	..
11. Burhanpur .	73,198	51·92	64,681	45·88	133	0·09	1,813	1·28	981	0·70	180	0·13	..	..
12. Murwara U.A.	112,032	91·07	6,183	5·03	1,644	1·34	43	0·03	2,011	1·63	729	0·59	375	0·31
13. Khandwa .	79,450	69·25	30,431	26·52	1,153	1·01	587	0·51	2,117	1·85	979	0·85	8	0·01
14. Rewa . .	84,562	84·02	14,552	14·46	445	0·44	5	0·01	515	0·51	475	0·47	87	0·09

Jabalpur. Among the Sikhs highest percentage (2.74%) of Sikh population is in Durg-Bhilainagar UA. followed by Raipur, Indore, Jabalpur and Bilaspur where the percentage is 1.62, 1.53, 1.51 and 1.29, respectively. The followers of other religions are negligible. A common feature about the non-city towns with few exceptions is that the followers of Hinduism generally form a much higher proportion than other religions. The proportion of other religious groups in these towns is rather insignificant. However, the proportion of followers of Muslim religion is significantly higher in some of the non-city towns. The proportion of followers of Muslim religion in some of the towns is a shown below :—

	Name of town	District	Percentage
	1	2	3
1.	Dharampuri	Dhar	46·07
2.	Rahatgarh	Sagar	45·18
3.	Jaora U.A.	Ratlam	42·66
4.	Begamganj	Raisen	40·04
5.	Mahidpur	Ujjain	39·66
6.	Sironj	Vidisha	39·00
7.	Kurwai	Vidisha	38·58
8.	Ashta	Sehore	37·37
9.	Gogaon	West Nimar	36·77
10.	Chanderi	Guna	34·51
11.	Rampura	Mandsaur	34·56
12.	Shajapur	Shajapur	32·36
13.	Raisen	Raisen	32·12
14.	Alot	Ratlam	28·89
15.	Berasia	Bhopal	28·05
16.	Tal	Ratlam	27·28
17.	Sendhwa	West Nimar	27·81
18.	Khachrod	Ujjain	26·87
19.	Depalpur	Indore	25·48
20.	Manawar	Dhar	24·57
21.	Badnagar	Ujjain	24·47
22.	Sehore	Sehore	23·42
23.	Nasrullaganj	Sehore	23·65
24.	Ichhawar	Sehore	23·09
25.	Obedullaganj	Raisen	23·49

1	2	3
26. Mhow	Indore	23·97
27. Jawad	Mandsaur	23·22
28. Mandsaur	Mandsaur	23·11
29. Tarana	Ujjain	23·30
30. Shujalpur	Shajapur	23·60
31. Agar	Shajapur	23·17
32. Bhanpura	Mandsaur	22·87
33. Sanawad	West Nimar	22·87
34. Neemuch	Mandsaur	21·27
35. Sitamau	Mandsaur	20·39
36. Bagh	Dhar	21·44

Trends of population of four major religions during the past decades.

It would be interesting to have a look at the four important religions of our State, viz. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity and Jains and observe how they behaved during the past decades.

TABLE 7.6

Religions	YEARS			
	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	24,707,974 (94·77)	30,425,798 (93·99)	39,024,162 (93·68)	48,504,575 (92·96)
Muslim	1,050,298 (4·03)	1,317,617 (4·07)	1,815,685 (4·36)	2,501,919 (4·80)
Christians	81,004 (0·31)	188,314 (0·58)	286,072 (0·69)	351,972 (0·68)
Jains	181,328 (0·70)	247,927 (0·77)	345,211 (0·83)	444,960 (0·85)

NOTE :—Figures in paranthesis show

The rate of growth of Hindu population in the decade 1951-61 was 23.14 per cent as against the general growth rate of population of 24.17 per cent. In 1961-71 the growth rate of Hindu population was 28.26 per cent as against 26.67 per cent for general population. In 1971-81 the growth rate of Hindu population was 24.29 per cent as against 25.27 per cent for total population. It would be seen from the above table that the proportion of Hindu population to total population is decreasing from decade to decade i.e., 94.77 per cent in 1951 to 92.96 per cent in 1981. As against this the proportion of Muslim population has increased from 4.03 per cent in 1951 to 4.80 per cent in 1981. The growth rate of muslim population during 1951-61 has been 25.45 per cent, while in 1961-71 the growth rate has been 37.80 per cent. In 1971-81 the growth rate of muslim population was 37.79 per cent. As regards Christians and Jains also there has been an increase in proportion to total population from 1951 to 1981. The growth rate of Christian population in 1951-61 was 132.47 per cent which sharply came down to 51.91 in 1961-71. In 1971-81 the percentage increase in population was 23.04 per cent. In respect of Jains the growth rate for 1951-61 was 36.73 and in 1961-71 it increased to 39.23 per cent. In 1971-81 the growth rate for Jain population was 28.90 per cent.

In conclusion we may observe that the predominant religion in Madhya Pradesh is Hinduism claiming more than 92 per cent of the population. The other religions namely Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism, command a relatively smaller following in the State. The proportion of these religions is slightly higher in urban areas.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Who are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

The Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes as the name denotes, are the castes or tribes listed in the schedule to the order by the President of India under the Article 341(1) and 342(1) of constitution of India. The President is empowered to specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for each State and Union Territory. Power was given to the President under Article 341 of the constitution to specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be scheduled castes in relation to the State or Union Territory. Article 342 makes a similar provision in respect of Scheduled Tribes. In accordance with the provisions of these Articles, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are listed under Presidential order for each State or local area. Only these communities are entitled to be enumerated at a Census as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in these areas.

The term 'Scheduled Castes' appeared for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935. The British Government issued in April, 1936 the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936. The list contained in this order was the list prepared by Dr. Hutton. With the constitution of India coming into force, the list for each State was notified by the President in accordance with Article 341 of the constitution.

The tribes received special mention for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935 where a reference was made to the 'backward tribes' certain tribes were specified as backward in the then provinces of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras and Orissa as per the Thirteeth Schedule to the Government of India. (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936. The specification of Tribes and Tribal communities as 'Scheduled Tribes' was finally made in the Constitution of India.

The list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified by the President of India in 1950 were revised by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1956. With the reorganisation of States in 1956, the orders were

further modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order, 1956. The order was further amended in 1976. By this amendment area restrictions for most of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been removed. In 1981 Census the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are those found in the Notification of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976). However, the area restrictions still remains in respect of Dhobi (in Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore district), Kotwal and Pardhi (in Bhind, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Ujjain and Vidisha districts) and Kumhar (in Chhatarpur, Datia, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts) Scheduled Castes.

Likewise Keer and Pardhi scheduled tribes are still restricted only in Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore districts. Mina in Sironj sub-division of Vidisha district and Panika in Chhatarpur, Datia, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts; Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Phanse-Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [in (1) Bastar, Chhindwara, Mandla, Raigarh, Seoni and Surguja, districts, (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district, (3) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district, (4) Bilaspur and Katghora tahsils of Bilaspur district, (5) Durg and Balod tahsils of Durg district, (6) Chowki, Manpur and Mohala Revenue Inspectors' Circles of Rajnandgaon district, (7) Murwara, Patan and Sihora Tahsils of Jabalpur district, (8) Hoshangabad and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district and Narsimhapur district, (9) Harsud tahsil of Khandwa district, (10) Bindranwagarh, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of Raipur district]. Persons of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes found in the districts other than these where scheduled have not been treated as scheduled castes or scheduled tribes as the case may be.

According to the 1981 Census 47 castes (including their sub-castes) accounting for a total population of 7,358,533 and 46 tribes with a population of 11,987,031 were returned in the State. Questions 9 and 10 in the individual slip relates to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. Each enumerator was given the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for Madhya Pradesh in the Presidential order. It indicated the names of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the area where they are scheduled. With this background, we may now look into

the distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the State.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population in Madhya Pradesh.

According to the 1981 Census the total population of Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh is 7.35 million. This makes 14.10 per cent of the total population of the State. The Scheduled tribes are 11.98 million in number and constitute 22.97 per cent of the total population of the State. More than one-third of the population in the State belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of which 14.10 per cent are Scheduled Castes and 22.97 per cent scheduled tribes against 13.09 per cent and 21.14 per cent scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, respectively in 1971. In other words out of every 100 persons in the State nearly 37 persons belong to either scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, out of which nearly 23 are scheduled tribes and 14 scheduled castes. The increase in the proportion in 1981 is obviously because of the area restrictions having been removed.

We may now see how are castes and tribes distributed in the districts and what is their proportion to total population of the district as revealed in 1981 Census.

Distribution of Scheduled Castes in Districts

We may take up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately. The distribution of Scheduled Castes population in the districts is shown in the Table 8.1.

TABLE 8.1

Scheduled Castes Population in the districts

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage to total Population
1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH . .	T	52,178,844	7,358,533	14·10
	R	41,592,385	6,040,141	14·52
	U	10,586,459	1,318,392	12·45
1. Morena District . .	T	1,303,213	262,183	20·12
	R	1,124,963	230,220	20·46
	U	178,250	31,963	17·93

TABLE 8.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
2. Bhind District . .	T	973,816	206,288	21·18
	R	807,604	177,337	21·96
	U	166,212	28,951	17·42
3. Gwalior District . .	T	1,107,879	227,273	20·51
	R	498,468	117,375	23·55
	U	609,411	109,898	18·03
4. Datia District . .	T	311,893	76,725	24·60
	R	250,902	67,671	26·97
	U	60,991	9,054	14·84
5. Shivpuri District . .	T	865,930	166,223	19·20
	R	754,783	148,834	19·72
	U	111,147	17,389	15·65
6. Guna District . .	T	1,001,985	182,396	18·20
	R	860,386	161,195	18·74
	U	141,599	21,201	14·97
7. Tikamgarh District .	T	736,981	159,977	21·71
	R	647,571	144,031	22·24
	U	89,410	15,946	17·83
8. Chhatarpur District .	T	886,660	203,052	22·90
	R	748,579	180,783	24·15
	U	138,081	22,269	16·13
9. Panna District . .	T	539,978	109,960	20·36
	R	497,937	105,359	21·16
	U	42,041	4,601	10·94
10. Sagar District . .	T	1,323,132	275,765	20·84
	R	954,527	204,707	21·45
	U	368,605	71,058	19·28
11. Damoh District . .	T	721,453	148,041	20·52
	R	617,428	128,970	20·89
	U	104,025	19,071	18·33
12. Satna District . .	T	1,153,387	189,186	16·40
	R	966,650	163,219	16·89
	U	186,737	25,967	13·91

TABLE 8.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
13. Rewa District . .	T	1,207,583	165,827	13·73
	R	1,049,924	149,507	14.24
	U	157,659	16,320	10.35
14. Shahdol District . .	T	1,345,125	95,176	7.08
	R	1,105,509	73,741	6.67
	U	239,616	21,435	8.95
15. Sidhi District . .	T	990,467	107,217	10·82
	R	970,813	105,965	10·92
	U	19,654	1,252	6·37
16. Mandsaur District .	T	1,263,399	196,986	15·59
	R	1,007,473	170,558	16·93
	U	255,926	26,428	10·35
17. Ratlam District . .	T	782,729	109,691	14·01
	R	542,237	85,132	15·70
	U	240,492	24,559	10·21
18. Ujjain District . .	T	1,117,002	269,129	24·09
	R	698,330	207,768	29·75
	U	418,672	61,361	14·66
19. Shajapur District . .	T	840,247	185,391	22·06
	R	715,479	172,639	24·13
	U	124,768	12,752	10·22
20. Dewas District . .	T	795,309	144,552	18·18
	R	646,542	126,537	19·57
	U	148,767	18,015	12·11
21. Jhabua District . .	T	795,168	25,968	3·27
	R	728,911	22,153	3·04
	U	66,257	3,815	5·76
22. Dhar District . .	T	1,057,469	73,587	6·96
	R	924,489	64,394	6·97
	U	132,980	9,193	6·91
23. Indore District . .	T	1,409,473	220,371	15·63
	R	480,045	90,784	18·91
	U	929,428	129,587	13·94

TABLE 8.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
24. West Nimar District .	T	1,630,943	166,459	10·21
	R	1,389,767	142,969	10·29
	U	241,176	23,490	9·74
25. East Nimar District .	T	1,153,580	123,915	10·74
	R	844,380	99,966	11·84
	U	309,200	23,949	7·75
26. Rajgarh District . .	T	801,384	143,511	17·91
	R	696,468	129,363	18·57
	U	104,916	14,148	13·49
27. Vidisha District . .	T	783,098	160,044	20·44
	R	650,193	142,400	21·90
	U	132,905	17,644	13·28
28. Bhopal District . .	T	894,739	112,770	12·60
	R	212,836	48,555	22·81
	U	681,853	64,215	9·42
29. Sehore District . .	T	657,381	133,679	20·34
	R	569,899	123,307	21·64
	U	87,482	10,372	11·86
30. Raisen District . .	T	710,542	118,805	16·72
	R	639,806	111,135	17·37
	U	70,736	7,670	10·84
31. Betul District . .	T	925,387	97,322	10·52
	R	783,651	76,472	9·76
	U	141,736	20,850	14·71
32. Hoshangabad District .	T	1,003,939	156,421	15·58
	R	751,855	124,682	16·58
	U	252,084	31,739	12·59
33. Jabalpur District . .	T	2,198,743	268,262	12·20
	R	1,208,251	145,191	12·02
	U	990,492	123,071	12·43
34. Narshimhapur District .	T	650,445	101,642	15·63
	R	562,318	90,905	16·17
	U	88,127	10,737	12·18

TABLE 8.1—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
35. Mandla District . .	T	1,037,394	53,741	5·18
	R	964,215	47,766	4·95
	U	73,179	5,975	8·16
36. Chhindwara District .	T	1,233,131	145,131	11·77
	R	971,964	107,688	11·08
	U	261,167	37,443	14·34
37. Seoni District . .	T	809,713	85,533	10·56
	R	747,009	80,352	10·76
	U	62,704	5,181	8·26
38. Balaghat District . .	T	1,147,810	82,354	7·17
	R	1,048,008	73,118	6·98
	U	99,802	9,236	9·25
39. Surguja District . .	T	1,633,476	85,236	5·52
	R	1,491,508	73,580	4·93
	U	141,968	11,656	8·21
40. Bilaspur District . .	T	2,953,366	509,475	17·25
	R	2,544,582	461,577	18·14
	U	408,784	47,898	11·72
41. Raigarh District . .	T	1,443,197	154,032	10·67
	R	1,322,064	138,273	10·46
	U	121,133	15,759	13·01
42. Rajnandgaon District .	T	1,167,501	110,046	9·43
	R	1,023,249	92,378	9·03
	U	144,252	17,668	12·25
43. Durg District . .	T	1,890,467	223,870	11·84
	R	1,289,363	166,604	12·92
	U	601,104	57,266	9·53
44. Raipur District . .	T	3,079,476	424,145	13·77
	R	2,550,251	372,772	14·62
	U	529,225	51,373	9·71
45. Bastar District . .	T	1,842,854	101,176	5·49
	R	1,731,148	92,209	5·33
	U	111,706	8,967	8·03

It is interesting to note that the northern, central and north western districts forming a continuous belt show a high proportion of Scheduled Castes. Out of 45 districts in the State as many as 21 districts have lower proportion of Scheduled Castes than the State average of 14.10. All these districts are situated in eastern and south eastern part of the State. Datia district is having the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes with 24.60 per cent followed by Ujjain and Shajapur districts with 24.09 and 22.06 per cent, respectively. Numerically, Bilaspur district is having the largest number of Scheduled Castes in the State. It has 6.92 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population in the State. The second largest being Raipur district having 5.76 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population. Thirteen districts of the State have more than one-fifth population of the district as scheduled castes. 24 districts have 10-20 per cent population of the district as Scheduled Caste, while only 8 districts have less than 10 per cent population of the district as Scheduled Castes. Incidentally it may be stated that all these districts are predominantly tribal districts. Lowest proportion of scheduled castes is observed in Jhabua district where the proportion of scheduled castes to the total population of the district is 3.27 per cent followed by Mandla, Surguja and Bastar with 5.18, 5.22 and 5.49, respectively. Out of 7.35 million scheduled castes population in the State 4.31 million population is in 24 districts of the State where the proportion of scheduled castes to total population of the district is between 10-20 per cent. It contains 58.62 per cent scheduled castes population of the State. About 2.41 million population of the scheduled castes in the state is in 13 districts of the State where the proportion of scheduled castes is more than 20 per cent of the total population of the district which in terms of percentage constitute 32.85 per cent of the total population of scheduled castes in the State. Eight districts having less than 10 per cent scheduled castes population to total population of the district contains 8.52 per cent (6.2 lakh) population of the State.

In the State as a whole, out of 7.35 million scheduled castes population 6.04 million (82.08 per cent) live in rural areas and 1.31 million (17.92 per cent) live in urban areas as against 79.71 and 20.29 per cent respectively for the total population as a whole.

The following table shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes population to total population of class I cities in the State.

TABLE 8.2

Scheduled Castes population in the Class I cities of the State

Class I Cities	Total Population	Scheduled Castes population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1. Gwalior	539,015	93,822	17·41
2. Sagar	174,770	35,188	20·13
3. Rewa	100,641	8,993	8·94
4. Ratlam	155,578	16,217	10·42
5. Ujjain	282,203	44,204	15·66
6. Indore	829,327	114,375	13·79
7. Burhanpur	140,986	6,861	4·87
8. Khandwa	114,725	12,206	10·64
9. Bhopal	671,018	62,749	9·35
10. Jabalpur	649,085	84,089	12·96
11. Bilaspur	179,791	19,520	10·86
12. Bhilainagar	319,450	32,477	10·17
13. Durg	118,597	9,218	7·77
14. Raipur	338,245	30,083	8·89

Sagar has the highest percentage of 20.13 per cent of Scheduled Castes to total population of the city, followed by Gwalior and Ujjain where the percentage is 17.41 and 15.60 per cent respectively. Burhanpur has lowest percentage of 4.87 per cent. In other cities of the State the percentage varies from 7.77 in Durg town to 13.79 in Indore City.

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes population among the districts of the State is shown in the table below.

TABLE 8.3

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes Population among the Districts

Sl. No.	State/District	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage to total S.C. population
1	2	3	4
	MADHYA PRADESH . . .	7,358,533	100·00
1.	Morena District	262,183	3·56
2.	Bhind District	206,288	2·80
3.	Gwalior District	227,273	3·09
4.	Datia District	76,725	1·04
5.	Shivpuri District . .	166,223	2·26
6.	Guna District	182,396	2·48
7.	Tikamgarh District . .	159,977	2·18
8.	Chhatarpur District . .	203,052	2·76
9.	Panna District	109,960	1·50
10.	Sagar District	275,765	3·75
11.	Damoh District	148,041	2·01
12.	Satna District	189,186	2·57
13.	Rewa District	165,827	2·25
14.	Shahdol District	95,176	1·29
15.	Sidhi District	107,217	1·46
16.	Mandsaur District	196,986	2·68
17.	Ratlam District	109,691	1.49
18.	Ujjain District	269,129	3·66
19.	Shajapur District	185,391	2·52
20.	Dewas District	144,552	1·96
21.	Jhabua District	25,968	0·35
22.	Dhar District	73,587	1·00
23.	Indore District	220,371	2·99
24.	West Nimar District . . .	166,459	2·26
25.	East Nimar District . . .	125,915	1·68
26.	Rajgarh District	143,511	1·95

TABLE 8.3—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
27.	Vidisha District	160,044	2·18
28.	Bhopal District	112,770	1·53
29.	Sehore District	133,679	1·82
30.	Raisen District	118,805	1·62
31.	Betul District	97,322	1·32
32.	Hoshangabad District	156,421	2·13
33.	Jabalpur District	268,262	3·65
34.	Narsimhapur District	101,642	1·38
35.	Mandla District	53,741	0·73
36.	Chhindwara District	145,131	1·97
37.	Seoni District	85,533	1.16
38.	Balaghat District	82,354	1·12
39.	Surguja District	85,236	1·16
40.	Bilaspur District	509,475	6·92
41.	Raigarh District	154,032	2·09
42.	Rajnandgaon District	110,046	1·50
43.	Durg District	223,870	3·04
44.	Raipur District	424,145	5·76
45.	Bastar District	101,176	1·38

Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the districts

Unlike Scheduled Castes the distribution of Scheduled Tribes population among the districts is greatly uneven. The Scheduled Tribes are in much larger proportion to the total district population compared to the State average of 22.97 per cent in districts like, Jhabua (83.48 per cent), Bastar (67.79 per cent), Mandla (60.36 per cent), Surguja (54.81 per cent), Dhar (52.6 per cent), Raigarh (48.51 per cent), Shahdol (47.45 per cent), West Nimar (43.25 per cent), Seoni (36.35 per cent), Betul (36.19 per cent), Chhindwara (33.37 per cent), Sidhi (31.27 per cent), East Nimar (25.65 per cent), Rajnandgaon (25.28 per cent) and Bilaspur (23.29 per cent). Their proportion is lowest in the districts of Bhind (0.13 per cent), Datia (1.37 per cent), Ujjain (1.93 per cent), Shajapur (2.19 per cent), Bhopal (2.31 per cent), Gwalior (2.76 per cent), Rajgarh (2.97 per cent), Chhatarpur (2.99 per cent), Tikamgarh (4.16 per cent) and Vidisha (4.30 per cent).

As far the distribution of scheduled tribes population in the districts, Bastar is having the largest number. It's percentage being 10.42 of total scheduled tribes population in the State. It follows that every tenth tribal in the State is from Bastar district. The second largest number is found in Surguja district with 7.47 per cent of total scheduled tribes in the State. Heavy concentration of scheduled tribes population is found in the districts of Shahdol, Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Mandla, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Raipur and Bastar. These districts account for 60.81 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population in the state.

Gonds form by far the largest ethnic group of the scheduled tribes of the State. It constitutes 44.98 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the State. The Gonds are distributed in almost all the districts of the State but their concentration is highest in Bastar district followed by Mandla district. 19.42 per cent population of Gonds in the State is in Bastar district alone followed by Mandla district where the percentage of Gonds population to total Gonds population of the State is 9.80 per cent. Gonds are mostly concentrated in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the State. Betul, Jabalpur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur and Bastar together constitute 80.82 per cent of the total Gonds population of the State. Bhil, Bhilala are the next numerically dominant scheduled tribes in the State. They constitute 20.69 per cent of the total scheduled tribes in the State. Bhils are mostly concentrated in the western and south western part of the State. Highest percentage of Bhil population is in West Nimar district followed by Jhabua, Dhar, Ratlam and East Nimar districts. All the above districts together constituted 87.69 per cent population of Bhils in the State. The ten most numerically strong scheduled tribes in the State are as shown below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the tribe	Population	Percentage to total Scheduled tribes populations of the State
1	2	3	4
1.	Gond	5,391,450	44·98
2.	Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia . .	2,480,236	20·69
3.	Kol	611,762	5·10
4.	Kawar, Kanwar Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	560,958	4·68

1	2	3	4
5.	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad . .	448,628	3·74
6.	Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya.	400,674	3·34
7.	Sehariya, Saharia, Seharia, Sehria, Sosia, Sor.	264,268	2·20
8.	Baiga	248,420	2·07
9.	Halba, Halbi	236,930	1·98
10.	Bharia, Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumia, Bharia Paliha, Pando.	196,076	1·63

Distribution of scheduled tribes population in the districts is shown in table below :—

TABLE 8.4

Scheduled Tribes population in the district

State/District	T R U	Total population	Scheduled tribes population	Percentage to Total population
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh . . .	T	52,178,844	11,987,031	22·97
	R	41,592,385	11,552,881	27·78
	U	10,586,459	434,150	4·10
1. Morena . . .	T	1,303,213	68,567	5·26
	R	1,124,963	67,229	5·98
	U	178,250	1,338	0·75
2. Bhind	T	973,816	1,277	0·13
	R	807,604	417	0·05
	U	166,212	860	0·52
3. Gwalior . . .	T	1,107,879	30,750	2·78
	R	498,468	24,393	4·89
	U	609,411	6,357	1·04
4. Datia . . .	T	311,893	4,276	1·37
	R	250,902	3,819	1·52
	U	60,991	457	0·75

TABLE 8.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
5. Shivpuri . . .	T	865,930	86,471	9·99
	R	754,783	83,327	11·04
	U	111,147	3,144	2·83
6. Guna . . .	T	1,001,985	109,859	10·96
	R	860,386	107,971	12·55
	U	141,599	1,888	1·33
7. Tikamgarh . .	T	736,981	30,642	4.16
	R	647,571	29,211	4·51
	U	89,410	1,431	1·60
8. Chhatarpur . .	T	886,660	26,511	2·99
	R	748,579	26,105	3·49
	U	138,081	406	0·29
9. Panna . . .	T	539,978	76,295	14·13
	R	497,937	74,280	14·92
	U	42,041	2,015	4·79
10. Sagar . . .	T	1,323,132	114,856	8·68
	R	954,527	110,933	11·62
	U	368,605	3,923	1·06
11. Damoh . . .	T	721,453	86,354	11·97
	R	617,428	85,221	13·80
	U	104,025	1,133	1·09
12. Satna . . .	T	1,153,387	157,637	13·67
	R	966,650	149,648	15·48
	U	186,737	7,989	4·28
13. Rewa . . .	T	1,207,583	145,476	12·05
	R	1,049,924	137,325	13·08
	U	157,659	8,151	5·17
14. Shahdol . . .	T	1,345,125	638,219	47·45
	R	1,105,509	597,958	54·09
	U	239,616	40,261	16·80
15. Sidhi . . .	T	990,467	309,684	31·27
	R	970,813	307,924	31·72
	U	19,654	1,760	8·95

TABLE 8.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
16. Mandsaur . . .	T	1,263,399	65,645	5·20
	R	1,007,473	61,849	6·14
	U	255,926	3,796	1.48
17. Ratlam . . .	T	782,729	168,203	21.49
	R	542,237	162,467	29·96
	U	240,492	5,736	2·39
18. Ujjain . . .	T	1,117,002	21,597	1·93
	R	698,330	17,455	2·50
	U	418,672	4,142	0·99
19. Shajapur . . .	T	840,247	18,422	2·19
	R	715,479	17,733	2·48
	U	124,768	689	0·55
20. Dewas . . .	T	795,309	109,993	13·83
	R	646,542	105,020	16·24
	U	148,767	4,973	3·34
21. Jhabua . . .	T	795,168	663,796	83·48
	R	728,911	649,202	89·06
	U	66,257	14,594	22·03
22. Dhar . . .	T	1,057,469	550,539	52·06
	R	924,489	534,829	57·85
	U	132,980	15,710	11·81
23. Indore . . .	T	1,409,473	66,816	4·74
	R	480,045	52,902	11·02
	U	929,428	13,914	1·50
24. West Nimar . .	T	1,630,943	705,424	43·25
	R	1,389,767	690,475	49·68
	U	241,176	14,949	6·20
25. East Nimar . .	T	1,153,580	295,842	25·65
	R	844,380	291,428	34·51
	U	309,200	4,414	1·43
26. Rajgarh . . .	T	801,384	23,777	2·97
	R	696,468	23,039	3·31
	U	104,916	738	0·70

TABLE 8.4—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5
27.	Vidisha . . .	T	783,098	33,706	4·30
		R	650,193	32,932	5·06
		U	132,905	774	0·58
28.	Bhopal . . .	T	894,739	20,655	2·31
		R	212,886	7,490	3·52
		U	681,853	13,165	1·93
29.	Sehore . . .	T	657,381	59,890	9·11
		R	569,899	58,746	10·31
		U	87,482	1,144	1·31
30.	Raisen . . .	T	710,542	109,665	15·43
		R	639,806	107,511	16·80
		U	70,736	2,154	3·05
31.	Betul . . .	T	925,387	334,873	36·19
		R	783,651	325,497	41·54
		U	141,736	9,376	6·62
32.	Hosnangabad . .	T	1,003,939	160,520	15·99
		R	751,855	153,640	20·43
		U	252,084	6,880	2·73
33.	Jabalpur . . .	T	2,198,743	383,391	17·44
		R	1,208,251	328,365	27·18
		U	990,492	55,026	5·56
34.	Narsimhapur . .	T	650,445	83,775	12·88
		R	562,318	80,081	14·24
		U	88,127	3,694	4·19
35.	Mandla . . .	T	1,037,394	626,155	60·36
		R	964,215	617,458	64·04
		U	73,179	8,697	11·88
36.	Chhindwara . .	T	1,233,131	411,478	33·37
		R	971,964	385,441	39·66
		U	261,167	26,037	9·97
37.	Seoni . . .	T	809,713	294,345	36.35
		R	747,009	291,235	38·99
		U	62,704	3,110	4·96

TABLE 8.4—*Concld.*

1		2	3	4	5
38.	Balaghat . . .	T	1,147,810	250,546	21·83
		R	1,048,008	242,263	23·12
		U	99,802	8,283	8·30
39.	Surguja . . .	T	1,633,476	895,376	54·81
		R	1,491,508	879,370	58·96
		U	141,968	16,006	11·27
40.	Bilaspur . . .	T	2,953,366	690,842	23·39
		R	2,544,582	668,925	26·29
		U	408,784	21,917	5·36
41.	Raigarh . . .	T	1,443,197	700,122	48·51
		R	1,322,064	684,133	51.75
		U	121,133	15,989	13·20
42.	Rajnandgaon . .	T	1,167,501	295,160	25·28
		R	1,023,249	289,520	28·29
		U	144,252	5,640	3·91
43.	Durg . . .	T	1,890,467	238,923	12·64
		R	1,289,363	206,106	15·99
		U	601,104	32,817	5·46
44.	Raipur . . .	T	3,079,476	571,484	18·56
		R	2,550,251	549,970	21·57
		U	529,225	21,514	4·07
45.	Bastar . . .	T	1,842,854	1,249,197	67·69
		R	1,731,148	1,232,038	71·17
		U	111,706	17,159	15·36

It would be seen from the above table that 15 districts have higher proportion of scheduled tribes to total population of the district than the state average of 22.97 per cent. Highest proportion is in Jhabua district (83.48%) followed by Bastar (67.69%), Mandla (60.36%), Surguja (54.81%), Dhar 52.06%), Raigarh (48.51%), Shahdol (47.45%), West Nimar (43.25%), Seoni (36.35%), Betul (36.19%), Chhindwara (33.37%), Sidhi (31.27%), East Nimar (25.65%), Rajnandgaon (25.28%) and Bilaspur (23.39%) in that order.

Percentage distribution of scheduled tribes population among the districts of the State is shown in table 8.5.

TABLE 8.5

State/District	Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage to total S. T. population in the State
1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH	11,987,031	100·00
1. Morena	68,567	0·57
2. Bhind	1,277	0·01
3. Gwalior	30,750	0·26
4. Datia	4,276	0·04
5. Shivpuri	86,471	0·72
6. Guna	109,859	0·92
7. Tikamgarh	30,642	0·26
8. Chhatarpur	26,511	0·22
9. Panna	76,295	0·64
10. Sagar	114,856	0·96
11. Damoh	86,354	0·72
12. Satna	157,637	1·32
13. Rewa	145,476	1·21
14. Shahdol	638,219	5·32
15. Sidhi	309,684	2·58
16. Mandsaur	65,645	0·55
17. Ratlam	168,203	1·40
18. Ujjain	21,597	0·18
19. Shajapur	18,422	0·15
20. Dewas	109,993	0·92
21. Jhabua	663,796	5·54
22. Dhar	550,539	4·59
23. Indore	66,816	0·56
24. West Nimar	705,424	5·88
25. East Nimar	295,842	2·47
26. Rajgarh	23,777	0·20
27. Vidisha	33,706	0·28
28. Bhopal	20,655	0·17
29. Sehore	59,890	0·50

TABLE 8.5—*Concld.*

1		2	3
30.	Raisen	109,665	0·92
31.	Betul	334,873	2·79
32.	Hoshangabad	160,520	1·34
33.	Jabalpur	383,391	3·20
34.	Narsimhapur	83,775	0·70
35.	Mandla	626,155	5·22
36.	Chhindwara	411,478	3·43
37.	Seoni	294,345	2·46
38.	Balaghat	250,546	2·09
39.	Surguja	895,376	7·47
40.	Bilaspur	690,842	5·76
41.	Raigarh	700,122	5·84
42.	Ranjnandgaon	295,160	2·46
43.	Durg	238,923	1·99
44.	Raipur	571,484	4·77
45.	Bastar	1,249,197	10·42

Bastar district has highest proportion of scheduled tribes in the State. 10.42 per cent scheduled tribes are in Bastar district. Next highest proportion is found in Surguja district (7.47 per cent), Shahdol, Jhabua, West Nimar, Mandla, Bilaspur, Raigarh districts have more than 5 per cent proportion of scheduled tribes in the State.

Literacy rate among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

The literacy rates among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is far too low as compared to the general population. The percentage of literates among scheduled castes and tribes in State are 18.97 and 10.68 respectively.

In scheduled castes as is expected, the rate is still lower among scheduled castes females being 6.86 per cent only compared to the State average of female literacy at 15.53 per cent Literacy rate of tribal females is a mere 3.60 per cent. The percentage of literates in rural-urban areas are 15.37 and 35.48 for scheduled castes while for scheduled tribes the corresponding figures are 10.85 and 27.62 against 21.22 and 54.02 for the State. Table 8.6 and 8.7 below show the number of literates among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the State and districts.

TABLE 8.6

Number of Literates among Scheduled Castes in the State and Districts

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Castes population	Number of Literates	Percentage of Literates
1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH	T	7,358,533	1,396,130	18·97
	R	6,040,141	928,424	15·37
	U	1,318,392	467,706	35·48
1. Morena District	T	262,183	43,521	16·60
	R	230,220	36,183	15·72
	U	31,963	7,338	22·96
2. Bhind District	T	206,288	43,263	20·97
	R	177,337	35,279	19·89
	U	28,951	7,984	27·58
3. Gwalior District	T	227,273	58,855	25·90
	R	117,375	22,853	19·47
	U	109,898	36,002	32·76
4. Datia District	T	76,725	14,160	18·46
	R	67,671	11,644	17·21
	U	9,054	2,516	27·79
5. Shivpuri District	T	166,223	20,134	12·11
	R	148,834	15,348	10·31
	U	17,389	4,786	27·52
6. Guna District	T	182,396	20,219	11·09
	R	161,195	14,505	9·00
	U	21,201	5,714	26·95
7. Tikamgarh District	T	159,977	19,759	12·35
	R	144,031	15,544	10·79
	U	15,946	4,215	26·43
8. Chhatarpur District	T	203,052	17,401	8·57
	R	180,783	12,951	7·16
	U	22,269	4,450	19·98

TABLE 8.6—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
9. Panna District	T	109,960	8,625	7·84
	R	105,359	7,609	7·22
	U	4,601	1,016	22·08
10. Sagar District	T	275,765	61,693	22·37
	R	204,707	33,255	16·25
	U	71,058	28,438	40·02
11. Damoh District	T	148,041	26,586	17·96
	R	128,970	19,281	14·95
	U	19,071	7,305	38·30
12. Satna District	T	189,186	19,715	10·42
	R	163,219	15,484	9·49
	U	25,967	4,231	16·29
13. Rewa District	T	165,827	12,542	7·56
	R	149,507	10,039	6·71
	U	16,320	2,503	15·34
14. Shahdol District	T	95,176	11,628	12·22
	R	73,741	6,892	9·35
	U	21,435	4,736	22·09
15. Sidhi District	T	107,217	4,944	4·61
	R	105,965	4,719	4·45
	U	1,252	225	17·97
16. Mandsaur District	T	196,986	37,674	19·13
	R	170,558	27,803	16·30
	U	26,428	9,871	37·35
17. Ratlam District	T	109,691	18,884	17·22
	R	85,132	9,418	11·06
	U	24,559	9,466	38·54
18. Ujjain District	T	269,129	41,661	15·48
	R	207,768	20,809	10·02
	U	61,361	20,852	33·98
19. Shajapur District	T	185,391	22,935	12·37
	R	172,639	16,044	9·29
	U	12,752	6,891	54·04

TABLE 8.6—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
20. **Dewas** District	T	144,552	19,467	13·47
	R	126,537	14,310	11·31
	U	18,015	5,157	28·63
21. **Jhabua** District	T	25,968	3,352	12·91
	R	22,153	2,123	9·58
	U	3,815	1,229	32·21
22. **Dhar** District . .	T	73,587	11,975	16·27
	R	64,394	9,216	14·31
	U	9,193	2,759	30·01
23. **Indore** District . .	T	220,371	65,913	29·91
	R	90,784	14,954	16·47
	U	129,587	50,959	39·32
24. West Nimar District	T	166,459	29,414	17·67
	R	142,969	23,033	16·11
	U	23,490	6,381	27·16
25. **East** Nimar District .	T	123,915	26,657	21·51
	R	99,966	18,300	18·31
	U	23,949	8,357	34·89
26. **Rajgarh** District . .	T	143,511	11,815	8·23
	R	129,363	8,527	6·60
	U	14,148	3,288	23·24
27. **Vidisha** District . .	T	160,044	18,551	11·59
	R	142,400	13,345	9·37
	U	17,644	5,205	29·50
28. **Bhopal** District .	T	112,770	24,938	22·11
	R	48,555	4,314	8·88
	U	64,215	20,624	32·11
29. **Sehore** District	T	133,679	16,216	12·13
	R	123,307	12,970	10·52
	U	10,372	3,246	31·30
30. **Raisen** District . .	T	118,805	13,299	11·19
	R	111,135	11,000	9·90
	U	7,670	2,299	29·97

TABLE 8.6—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
31. Betul District	T	97,322	29,735	30·55
	R	76,472	20,596	26·93
	U	20,850	9,139	43·83
32. Hoshangabad District	T	156,421	36,370	23·25
	R	124,682	22,084	17·71
	U	31,739	14,286	45·01
33. Jabalpur District	T	268,262	94,544	35·24
	R	145,191	27,092	18·66
	U	123,071	67,452	54·81
34. Narsimhapur District	T	101,642	21,834	21·48
	R	90,905	17,485	19.23
	U	10,737	4,349	40·50
35. Mandla District	T	53,741	17,167	31·94
	R	47,766	14,067	29·45
	U	5,975	3,100	51·88
36. Chhindwara District	T	145,131	42,576	29·34
	R	107,688	27,429	25·47
	U	37,443	15,147	40·45
37. Seoni District	T	85,533	24,076	28·15
	R	80,352	21,608	26·89
	U	5,181	2,468	47·64
38. Bhalaghat District	T	82,354	32,877	39·92
	R	73,118	28,323	38·74
	U	9,236	4,554	49·31
39. Surguja District	T	85,236	9,731	14·42
	R	73,580	6,525	8·87
	U	11,656	3,206	27·51
40. Bilaspur District	T	509,475	110,284	21·65
	R	461,577	93,454	20·25
	U	47,898	16,830	35·14
41. Raigarh District	T	154,032	28,330	18·39
	R	138,273	23,799	17·21
	U	15,759	4,531	28·75

TABLE 8.6—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
42. Rajnandgaon District	T	110,046	27,298	24·81
	R	92,378	19,452	21·06
	U	17,668	7,846	44·41
43. Durg District	T	223,870	71,735	32·04
	R	166,604	51,633	30·99
	U	57,266	20,102	35·10
44. Raipur District	T	424,145	89,688	21·15
	R	372,772	75,386	20·22
	U	51,373	14,302	27·84
45. Bastar District	T	101,176	14,089	13·93
	R	92,209	11,738	12·73
	U	8,967	2,351	26·22

Number of Literates among Scheduled Tribes in the State and District

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Tribes population	No. of literates	Percentage of literates
1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH	T	11,987,031	1,280,626	10·68
	R	11,552,881	1,160,696	10·05
	U	434,150	119,930	27·62
1. Morena District	T	68,567	2,017	2·94
	R	67,229	1,794	2·67
	U	1,338	223	16·67
2. Bhind District	T	1,277	194	15·19
	R	417	45	10·79
	U	860	149	17·33
3. Gwalior District	T	30,750	2,732	8·88
	R	24,393	904	3·71
	U	6,357	1,828	28·76

Number of Literates among Scheduled Tribes in the State and Districts--*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
4. Datia District	T	4,276	142	3·32
	R	3,819	91	2·38
	U	457	51	11·16
5. Shivpuri District	T	86,471	2,086	2·41
	R	83,327	1,870	2·24
	U	3,144	216	6·87
6. Guna District	T	109,859	2,669	2·43
	R	107,971	2,334	2·16
	U	1,888	335	17·74
7. Tikamgarh District	T	30,642	849	2·77
	R	29,211	765	2·62
	U	1,431	84	5·87
8. Chhatarpur District	T	26,511	627	2·37
	R	26,105	573	2·19
	U	406	54	13·30
9. Panna District	T	76,295	3,576	4·69
	R	74,280	3,397	4·57
	U	2,015	179	8·88
10. Sagar District	T	114,856	9,225	8·03
	R	110,933	8,330	7·51
	U	3,923	895	22·81
11. Damoh District	T	86,354	9,870	11·43
	R	85,221	9,536	11·19
	U	1,133	334	29.48
12. Satna District	T	157,637	7,716	4·89
	R	149,648	7,126	4·76
	U	7,989	590	7·39
13. Rewa District	T	145,476	5,696	3·92
	R	137,325	4,937	3·60
	U	8,151	759	9·31
14. Shahdol District	T	638,219	48,892	7·66
	R	597,958	43,823	7·33
	U	40,261	5,069	12.59

Number of Literates among Scheduled Tribes in the State and Districts—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	
15. Sidhi District	T	309,684	15,624	5·05
	R	307,924	15,362	4·99
	U	1,760	262	14·89
16. Mandsaur District	T	65,645	3,638	5·54
	R	61,849	3,186	5·15
	U	3,796	452	11·91
17. Ratlam District	T	168,203	8,153	4·85
	R	162,467	6,996	4·31
	U	5,736	1,157	20·17
18. Ujjain District	T	21,597	2,902	13·44
	R	17,455	1,805	10·34
	U	4,142	1,097	26·48
19. Shajapur District	T	18,422	1,838	9·98
	R	17,733	1,649	9·30
	U	689	189	27·43
20. Dewas District	T	109,993	5,840	5·31
	R	105,020	5,166	4·92
	U	4,973	674	13·55
21. Jhabua District	T	663,796	27,314	4·11
	R	649,202	22,508	3·47
	U	14,594	4,806	32·93
22. Dhar District	T	550,539	30,469	5·53
	R	534,829	27,545	5·15
	U	15,710	2,924	18·61
23. Indore District	T	66,816	7,562	11·32
	R	52,902	3,074	5·81
	U	13,914	4,488	32·26
24. West Nimar District	T	705,424	44,554	6.32
	R	690,475	41,286	5.98
	U	14,949	3,268	21.86
25. East Nimar District	T	295,842	23,700	8.01
	R	291,428	22,671	7.78
	U	4,414	1,029	23.31

Number of Literates among Scheduled Tribes in the State and Districts—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
26. Rajgarh District . .	T	23,777	1,768	7.44
	R	23,039	1,544	6.70
	U	738	224	30.35
27. Vidisha District . .	T	33,706	1,319	3.91
	R	32,932	1,202	3.65
	U	774	117	15.12
28. Bhopal District . .	T	20,655	5,319	25.75
	R	7,490	408	5.44
	U	13,165	4,911	37.30
29. Sehore District . .	T	59,890	3,684	6.15
	R	58,746	3,457	5.88
	U	1,144	227	19.84
30. Raisen District . .	T	109,665	6,534	5.96
	R	107,511	5,975	5.56
	U	2,154	559	25.95
31. Betul District . .	T	334,873	24,682	7.37
	R	325,497	22,970	7.06
	U	9,376	1,712	18.26
32. Hoshangabad District .	T	160,520	15,483	9.65
	R	153,640	12,960	8.44
	U	6,880	2,523	36.67
33. Jabalpur District .	T	383,391	50,340	13.13
	R	328,365	35,841	10.92
	U	55,026	14,499	26.35
34. Narsimhapur District .	T	83,775	10,219	12.20
	R	80,081	8,915	11.13
	U	3,694	1,304	35.30
35. Mandla District . .	T	626,155	91,394	14.60
	R	617,458	88,267	14.30
	U	8,697	3,127	35.95
36. Chhindwara District .	T	411,478	44,663	10.85
	R	385,441	35,881	9.31
	U	26,037	8,782	33.73

Number of Literates among scheduled Tribes in the State and Districts—*Concld.*

1		2	3	4	5
37.	Seoni District	T	294,345	39,091	13.28
		R	291,235	37,823	12.99
		U	3,110	1,268	40.77
38.	Balaghat District	T	250,546	51,717	20.64
		R	242,263	48,542	20.04
		U	8,283	3,175	38.33
39.	Surguja District	T	895,376	84,799	9.47
		R	879,370	79,966	9.09
		U	16,006	4,833	30.19
40.	Bilaspur District	T	690,842	111,687	16.17
		R	668,925	103,748	15.51
		U	21,917	7,939	36.22
41.	Raigarh District	T	700,122	140,704	20.10
		R	684,133	133,775	19.55
		U	15,989	6,929	43.34
42.	Rajnandgaon District	T	295,160	55,377	18.76
		R	289,520	53,109	18.34
		U	5,640	2,268	40.21
43.	Durg District	T	238,923	68,022	28.47
		R	206,106	56,124	27.23
		U	32,817	11,899	36.26
44.	Raipur District	T	571,484	113,117	19.79
		R	549,970	105,987	19.27
		U	21,514	7,130	33.14
45.	Bastar District	T	1,249,197	92,822	7.43
		R	1,232,038	87,429	7.10
		U	17,159	5,393	31.43

It would be seen from table 8.6 that only 15 districts have higher literacy rate among scheduled castes than the State average of 18.97 per cent. Five districts viz., Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Sidhi and Rajgarh have less than 10 per cent literacy rate while 12 districts have 1-15 per cent literacy rate.

As regards scheduled tribes 14 districts have literacy rate above the state average of 10.68 per cent highest being 28.47 per cent in Durg district.

CHAPTER IX

OUR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The population of a country can be divided into two parts which is economically active and that which is inactive. The economically active group is generally referred to as the working populaton. What proportion of our population is engaged in economically active, what jobs they do and how many of our population are without work, and if so, what they do for a living. These are some of the questions which we will discuss in this chapter.

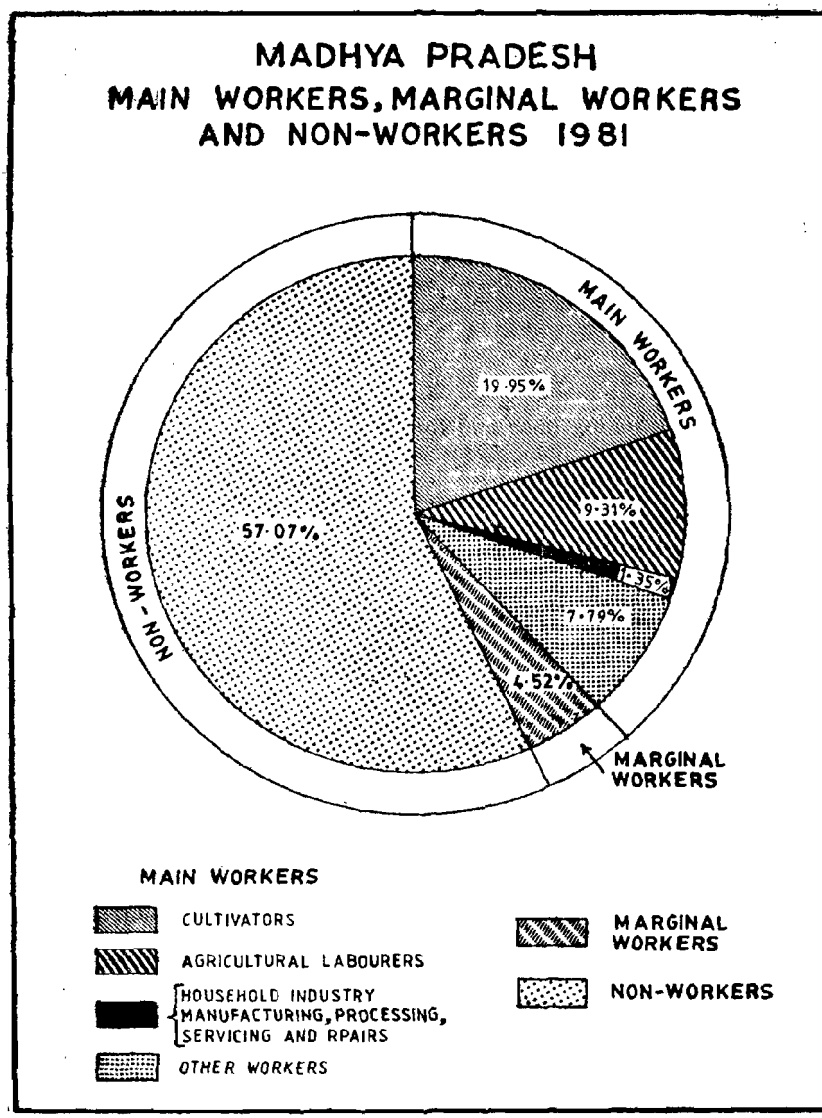
One of the most important contribution of Census is to find out the detailed data on working population. It classifies people under different categories of workers and in doing so provides valuable information on employment status. Question Nos. 14 to 16 in the individual slip were canvassed to elicit information on economic characteristics of the population. The questions were formulated after detailed discussion at the Data User's Conference and Technical groups. At the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the economic questions were based on different approaches, namely, usual status and current status were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively. Current status approach was thought to be irrelevant in the context of our country where usual status of a worker is considered to be more appropriate. The above questions are in three parts and have been designed in such a way that first of all it attempts to divide the population into two broad groups viz. (1) Those who have worked any time at all during the last year, and (2) those who have not worked at all. The latter group consists of non-workers. This information is obtained in Question 14 A. Having classified the population into two groups the next attempt has been to classify those who have worked any time into Main workers and Marginal workers on the basis of time spent on work as well as secondary work, if any, of the Main Workers. If a person had worked for six months or more (183 days or more) he was treated as Main Worker and if the period of work was less than six months he was regarded as a Marginal worker. Details of Secondary or marginal work were obtained from question 15 B. It will

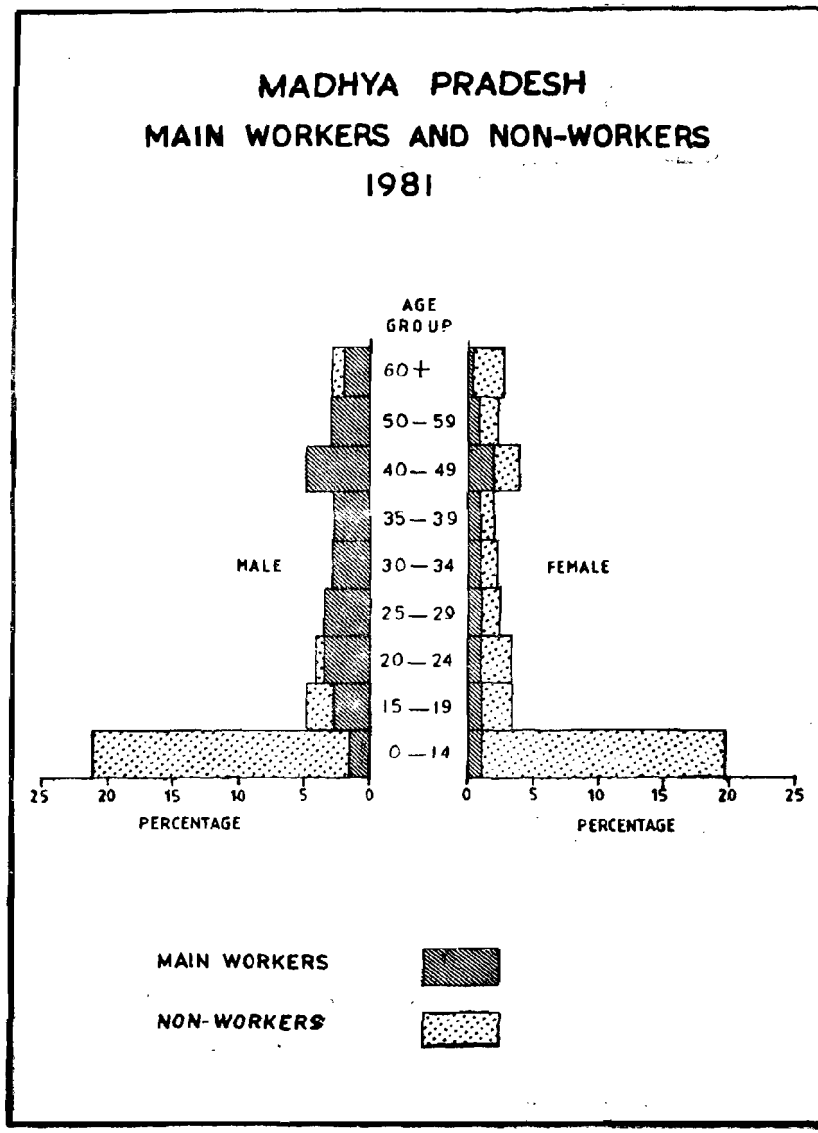
thus be seen that the questions on economic aspects have been so designed as to identify all workers-full time workers or seasonal workers or marginal workers and non-workers, with reference to the activities during the last one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Who is economically Active Person

Before proceeding further it is important that we clearly understand what exactly is meant by a worker or an economically active person, and a non-worker. In fact the question as to who should be considered economically active has not been defined a universally acceptable definition so far. It varies from country to country and even in the same country from Census to Census. It has, however been not possible to evolve a uniform definition of work in our country. In India where an organised economy is still a long way off, it has not been possible yet to evolve a definition once and for all. As a result, every Census had its own definition. Consequently data of no two Censuses could be compared. Work has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. For persons on regular employment or engaged in regular type of work, temporary absence during the reference period on account of illness, holiday, temporary closure, strike etc. was not a disqualification for treating a person as worker. Persons under training, such as apprentices, with or without stipends or wages were also treated as workers. In the case of a persons who had been offered work but had not actually joined he was not treated as workers. Rent receivers, pensioners, etc. were not treated as economically active unless they also engaged themselves in some economic activity.

Main Workers.—The main workers are those who have worked for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration. Main activity of a person who was engaged in more than one activity was reckoned in terms of time disposition. For example, if a person had worked as daily wage labourer for 4 months, as an agricultural labourer, for 1 month and as cultivator for 2 months, he was treated as a Main worker on the basis of total time spent on work and his main activity have been reckoned as Daily wage labourer since he spent major part of his time on work in this activity than as cultivator or agricultural labourer.


MADHYA PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
19·95%
9·31%
·35%
7·79%
4·52%
57·07%
MARGINAL WORKERS
MAIN WORKERS
CULTIVATORS
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, SERVICING AND RPAIRS
OTHER WORKERS
MARGINAL WORKERS
NON-WORKERS


MADHYA PRADESH
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
1981
AGE GROUP
60+
50—59
40—49
35—39
30—34
25—29
20—24
15—19
0—14
MALE
FEMALE
25 20 15 10 5 0
0 5 10 15 20 25
PERCENTAGE
PERCENTAGE
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS

Marginal workers.—Marginal workers are those who have worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but have not worked for a major part of the year, for example, if a person who is mostly doing household duties or is mainly a student, or mainly a dependent or a rentier or a beggar and the like who is basically a non-worker had done some work at some time during the reference period he was treated as a marginal worker.

Non-Workers.—Non-workers constitute of householders, students, dependents, retired persons or rentiers, beggars, inmates of institution, unemployed persons etc. They are the persons who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration.

Main activity of workers.—The main activity of workers is classified into four categories viz., cultivator, agricultural-labourer, household industry and other work. A significant departures has therefore been made this time while presenting the data on economic activity in the Primary Census Abstract which relates to only four broad categories indicated above as against nine industrial categories of the 1961 and 1971 Census. The correspondence between the Categories of 1971 and 1981 are as under.

1981 Category	1971 Category
I	I
II	II
III	V(a)
IV	III, IV, V(b), VI, VII, VIII & IX

Percentage of workers

For the State as a whole, the overall participation rates recorded in 1981 and the corresponding rates of 1971 Census are shown in table 9.1.

The percentage of Main workers to total population in the 1981 Census works out to 38.41 per cent as against 36.72 per cent in 1971. The work participation rate i.e. the percentage of workers (including marginal worker) to total population in the State is 42.93 per cent as against 36.72 per cent in 1971 and 52.36 per cent in 1961. There is no consistent trend in the participation rates for the three Censuses which is mainly because of the conceptual change that has taken place from Census to Census. The high rate of participation at the 1961 Census is attributable to the fact, that the concept of worker as adopted in that Census proved to be too liberal and tended

to inflate the number of workers who were basically non-workers like household services, students etc. were included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal.' While at the 1971 Census, the strict application of the concept of worker on the basis of major time spent tended to reduce the number of workers. A steep fall in the participation rate is, therefore, noticed in 1971 Census as compared to that of 1961. At the 1981 Census, however, a clear distinction between main workers and marginal workers has been made.

TABLE 9.1

Work participation Rates in 1981 and 1971 for the Madhya Pradesh

Details	Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1 Percentage of total main workers to total population	1981	38.41	40.87	28.74
	1971	36.72	38.40	28.09
2 Percentage of male main workers to male population	1981	53.52	55.30	46.80
	1971	53.74	55.28	46.17
3 Percentage of female main workers to female population	1981	22.34	25.78	8.31
	1971	18.65	20.75	7.26

Since the main workers of the 1981 correspond to the workers of 1971, a comparision of their participation rates reveals that there is some consistent trend between 1971 and 1981. The participation of workers in 1971 was 36.72 per cent while that of main workers of 1981 works out to 38.41 per cent. The male participation rate of 53.52 per cent at the 1981 Census is lower than that of 53.74 per cent of 1971 Census. As against the slight fall in the male work participation rate, in the case of females, the work participation rate has increased from 18.65 per cent in 1971 to 22.34 per cent in 1981. As regards rural urban differentials percentage of main workers to total population works out 40.87 and 28.74 respectively for the 1981 while the corresponding rates for 1971 are 38.40 and 28.09 per cent. There has been a slight increase in male main workers in both rural and urban areas over the 1971 participation rates. As regards female participation rate in rural area, there has been a considerable increase while in urban areas the increase is marginal.

The percentage of main workers and non-workers for each sex in 1981 are given for the State and also for each district

in table 9.2. Main workers form 38.41 per cent and non-workers constitute 57.07 per cent of the population in Madhya Pradesh. It is found that there are 17 districts in the State having the participation rate higher than the State average. These districts form almost a continuous belt stretching from north-eastern parts to south eastern parts encomprising by and large, the border districts in the eastern, south-eastern, southern and south western and western part of the State. Among the districts which are having the participation rate higher than the State average are tribal preponderent districts, the rice growing tract and the districts with cotton and poppy cultivation. On the other hand the districts which are having the participation rate below the State average lie in the north and central part of the State where wheat is principal crop. Highest participation rate is found in Rajnandgaon district with 50.62 per cent and lowest with 26.70 in Bhind district. The percentage of male workers to total male population in the State is 53.52 per cent and that of females is 22.34. Twenty four districts have higher proportion of male workers than the State average of 53.52 per cent. Lowest proportion of male workers is in Bhind district while highest proportion of 60.58 per cent is in Bastar district. As regards female workers 18 districts have higher proportion of workers than State average of 22.34 per cent. Highest proportion of female workers is in Rajnandgaon district whereas it is again Bhind district which has least proportion of 1.45 per cent in the State.

Non-Workers

The non-workers numbering over 29.78 million constitute an appeallingly high proportion of our population i.e. 57.07 per cent. Twenty three districts have lower proportion of non workers than the State average of 57.07 per cent. Highest proportion of 72.40 per cent is observed in Bhind district. Among the males 45.52 per cent are non-workers while the proportion of female non-workers is 69.36 per cent in the State. Twenty two districts have higher proportion of male non-workers-highest being 51.84 in Bhind district. In case of female non-workers the proportion in the State is 69.36 per cent. Twenty five districts have higher proportion than the State average. Highest proportion of 97.25 per cent is in Bhind district.

Table 9.3 below shows the distribution of workers in the State and districts in each Category viz. I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural labourers, III-Household industry and IV-Other workers.

TABLE 9.2

Percentage Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers

State/District	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA PRADESH	38·41	53·52	22·34	57·07	45·52	69·36
1. Morena District . . .	29·17	49·97	4·22	68·69	49·69	91·47
2. Bhind District . . .	26.70	47·59	1·45	72.40	51·84	97·25
3. Gwalior District . . .	29·19	48·45	6·39	68·84	50·79	90·20
4. Datia District . . .	30·43	49·97	7·54	67·31	49·33	88·38
5. Shivpuri District . . .	33·76	53·64	10·51	61·20	45·58	79·46
6. Guna District . . .	32·71	53·30	9·37	63·69	46·01	83·73
7. Tikamgarh District . .	34·79	53·26	13·87	57·88	45·53	71·87
8. Chhatarpur District . .	34·88	54·15	12·58	59·92	44·73	77·29
9. Panna District	36·05	53·75	16·67	59·08	44·93	74·58
10. Sagar District . . .	34·75	51·15	16·34	60·34	47·87	74·34
11. Damoh District . . .	34·81	52·48	15·72	59·90	46·60	74·28

TABLE 9.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Satna District . . .	37·98	51·62	23·41	58·23	47·04	70·19
13. Rewa District . . .	35·77	48·57	22·57	60·37	50·14	70·92
14. Shahdol District . . .	39·02	55·51	21·63	56·16	43·28	69·73
15. Sidhi District . . .	40·02	54·64	24·64	55·43	44·20	67·24
16. Mandsaur District . . .	40·07	53·94	25·33	54·88	45·05	65·33
17. Ratlam District . . .	36·76	54·08	18·48	56·96	44·53	70·08
18. Ujjain District . . .	35·43	52·56	16·94	60·94	46·65	76·38
19. Shajapur District	36·38	53·56	17·91	56·44	45·10	68·63
20. Dewas District . . .	37·11	52·89	20·14	56·98	46·04	68·75
21. Jhabua District . . .	41·90	55·54	28·05	46·61	42·01	51·29
22. Dhar District . . .	41·67	53·20	29·75	53·78	46·00	61·83
23. Indore District . . .	32·08	49·78	12·37	66·25	49·74	84·63
24. West Nimar District . .	38·28	52·34	23·54	56·10	46·86	65·78
25. East Nimar District . .	39·71	54·13	24·37	56·61	45·18	68.78
26. Rajgarh District . . .	37·21	55·88	17·15	56·24	42·90	70·57
27. Vidisha District . . .	31·68	53·14	7·31	64·71	45·95	86·00
28. Bhopal District . . .	30·44	48·84	9.37	68·10	50·69	88·03

29.	Sehore District	35·05	52·18	16·18	59·91	46·86	74·28
30.	Raisen District	33·72	52·57	12·96	62·65	46·47	80·47
31.	Betul District	43·10	55·18	30·69	51·60	43·58	59·83
32.	Hoshangabad District	34·25	51·73	15·00	63·01	47·63	79·95
33.	Jabalpur District	34·24	50·01	16·98	62·80	48·95	77·97
34.	Narshimhapur District	36·52	53·14	18·66	61·03	46·18	76·99
35.	Mandla District	49·74	58·20	41·29	46·12	40·81	51·42
36.	Chhindwara District	39·60	53·53	25·17	56·66	45·74	67·98
37.	Seoni District	43·00	55·34	30·44	50·51	43·56	57·58
38.	Balaghat District	45·08	55·99	34·24	48·00	42·97	53·01
39.	Surguja District	37·93	60·55	14·42	52·32	38·13	67·07
40.	Bilaspur District	42·60	53·77	31·36	54·07	45·45	62·75
41.	Raigarh District	40·78	59·52	22·15	51·21	39·30	63·05
42.	Rajnandgaon District	50·62	55·60	45·73	46·71	43·48	49·88
43.	Durg District	44·08	51·86	36·14	53·95	47·22	60·82
44.	Raipur District	45·66	54·67	36·74	50·81	44·44	57·13
45.	Bastar District	44·11	60·58	27·67	48·26	38·47	58·03

TABLE 9.3

Numbers of Workers in the State and Districts in each Category 1981

State/Districts	Total Population	Total Number of Workers	Category			
			I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADHYA PRADESH . .	52,178,844	20,041,374	10,414,270	4,857,829	705,851	4,063,424
1. Morena District . .	1,303,213	380,152	285,823	25,687	5,265	63,377
2. Bhind District . .	973,816	260,003	189,222	25,166	3,877	41,738
3. Gwalior District . .	1,107,879	323,436	118,852	32,214	10,323	162,047
4. Datia District . .	311,893	94,922	60,526	12,277	2,545	19,574
5. Shivpuri District . .	865,930	292,364	205,837	37,943	4,438	44,146
6. Guna District . .	1,001,985	327,765	202,921	63,019	11,288	50,537
7. Tikamgarh District .	736,981	256,421	183,743	35,073	7,854	29,751
8. Chhatarpur District .	886,660	309,273	178,782	62,946	12,841	54,704
9. Panna District . .	539,978	194,685	105,167	53,909	6,491	29,118
10. Sagar District . .	1,323,132	459,734	165,271	83,970	104,333	106,160
11. Damoh District . .	721,453	251,154	97,676	58,293	48,235	46,950
12. Satna District . .	1,153,387	438,054	179,282	140,768	31,618	86,386

13.	Rewa District . .	1,207,583	431,996	184,157	166,256	18,149	63,434
14.	Shahdol District .	1,345,125	524,903	259,186	146,379	12,984	106,354
15.	Sidhi District . .	990,467	396,401	234,353	110,496	9,712	41,840
16.	Mandsaur District .	1,263,399	506,290	312,394	86,142	11,372	96,382
17.	Ratlam District . .	782,729	287,695	152,659	51,133	8,477	75,426
18.	Ujjain District . .	1,117,002	395,729	162,699	92,125	12,694	128,211
19.	Shajapur District . .	840,247	305,736	154,794	90,184	9,181	51,577
20.	Dewas District . .	795,309	295,190	136,757	87,770	8,630	62,033
21.	Jhabua District . .	795,168	333,145	276,542	23,479	4,264	28,860
22.	Dhar District . .	1,057,469	440,675	273,594	107,679	9,092	50,310
23.	Indore District . .	1,409,473	452,091	87,115	74,477	11,028	279,471
24.	West Nimar District .	1,630,943	624,279	333,688	187,986	12,183	90,422
25.	East Nimar District .	1,153,580	458,148	183,040	157,650	8,337	109,121
26.	Rajgarh District .	801,384	298,171	177,871	63,461	9,493	47,346
27.	Vidisha District . .	783,098	248,059	119,610	69,989	6,382	52,078
28.	Bhopal District . .	894,739	272,323	46,768	29,163	11,240	185,152
29.	Sehore District . .	657,381	230,436	112,740	71,159	7,864	38,673
30.	Raisen District . .	710,542	239,608	98,237	91,145	9,235	40,991
31.	Betul District . .	925,387	398,842	204,871	111,923	10,062	71,986
32.	Hoshangabad District .	1,003,939	343,865	118,980	112,555	11,145	101,185

TABLE 9.3—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33. Jabalpur District . .	2,198,743	752,821	217,616	176,325	51,179	307,701
34. Narsimhapur District .	650,445	237,557	93,257	93,663	10,688	39,949
35. Mandla District . .	1,027,394	515,945	343,751	116,539	10,441	45,214
36. Chhatarpur District .	1,233,131	488,316	231,777	143,480	11,843	101,216
37. Seoni District . .	809,713	348,165	182,957	113,944	7,205	44,059
38. Balaghat District . .	1,147,810	517,461	278,686	128,536	31,303	78,936
39. Surguja District . .	1,633,476	619,515	416,609	108,784	9,911	84,211
40. Bilaspur District . .	2,953,366	1,258,244	672,484	354,105	30,197	201,458
41. Raigarh District . .	1,443,197	588,532	345,161	159,876	20,040	63,455
42. Rajnandgaon District .	1,167,501	590,997	379,263	126,675	11,263	73,796
43. Durg District . .	1,890,467	833,294	368,828	211,867	15,621	236,978
44. Raipur District . .	3,079,476	1,406,143	698,602	422,714	32,950	251,877
45. Bastar District . .	1,842,854	812,839	582,122	138,905	12,578	79,234

Nearly 52 per cent of the main workers in the State are cultivators. The next largest proportion (24.24%) is of the agricultural labourers followed by other workers (20.28%). It is only a small proportion of about 4 per cent (3.52%) that are engaged in household industry. Among males the largest proportion is of cultivators with 53.80 per cent followed by other workers with 25.02 per cent and agricultural labourers with 17.87 per cent. Whereas in the case of females, the second largest proportion is that of agricultural labourers.

Jhabua district has the highest proportion (83.01) of main workers in cultivation, while in the case of Bhopal district it is lowest in the State. Narsimhapur district has highest proportion of main workers is among agricultural labourers. Morena has lowest 6.76 per cent proportion of main workers in agricultural labourers. In household industry sector the highest proportion of main workers is in Sagar district (22.60%) while lowest proportion is in Jhabua district (1.28%). Among other workers, the highest proportion is in Bhopal district (67.99 per cent) followed by Indore (61.82%), Gwalior (50.10%) Jabalpur (40.87%). Lowest proportion of main-workers among other workers is in Jhabua district (8.66%).

Distribution of workers along with percentage figures are presented for rural and urban areas of the State in table 9.4.

TABLE 9.4

Contribution of Workers into the four Industrial Category in rural and urban areas of the Madhya Pradesh 1981

Industrial Category		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Workers	Percentage	Workers	Percentage	Workers	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Cultivators	10,414,270	51·96	10,190,165	59·95	224,105	7·36
II	Agricultural labourers	4,857,829	24·24	4,666,224	27·45	191,605	6·30
III	Household industry	705,851	3·52	517,756	3·04	188,095	6·18
IV	Other Workers	4,063,424	20·28	1,624,431	9·56	2,438,993	80·16
	TOTAL WORKERS	20,041,374	100·00	16,998,576	100·00	3,042,798	100·00

About 76 per cent of the main workers are engaged in agricultural activities (Cultivators 51.96%, Agricultural labourers 24.24%). Other workers engages 20.28% of the working force while 3.52 per cent working population is engaged in household industry. In rural areas 87.40 per cent of the main workers are engaged in agricultural activities. Other workers account for 9.56 per cent of the several workers. A little less than four per cent are engaged in household industry. In urban areas other workers engaged 80.16 per cent whereas 6.18 per cent come under household industry and 13.66 per cent in agricultural activities. The predominance of agricultural activities in rural areas and dominance of other workers in urban areas can be seen from the above table.

The distribution of 1,000 workers in each district of the State under four categories of workers is shown in table 9.5 below.

TABLE 9.5

Distribution of 1,000 workers into different Category, 1981

State/District	Total workers	Category			
		I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA-PRADESH	1,000	519·64	242·39	35·22	202·75
1. Morena	1,000	751·87	67·57	13·85	166·71
2. Bhind	1,000	727·77	96·79	14·91	160·53
3. Gwalior	1,000	367·47	99·60	31·91	501·02
4. Datia	1,000	637·64	129·34	26·81	206·21
5. Shivpuri	1,000	704·04	129·78	15·18	151·00
6. Guna	1,000	619·10	192·27	34·44	154·19
7. Tikamgarh	1,000	716·57	136·78	30·63	116·02
8. Chhatarpur	1,000	578·07	203·53	41·52	176·88
9. Panna	1,000	540·19	276·90	33·34	149·57
10. Sagar	1,000	359·49	182·65	226·94	230·92
11. Damoh	1,000	388·91	232·10	192·05	186·94
12. Satna	1,000	409·27	321·35	72·18	197·20
13. Rewa	1,000	426·29	384·86	42·01	146·84
14. Shahdol	1,000	493·78	278·87	24·73	202·62
15. Sidhi	1,000	591·20	278·75	24·50	105·55

TABLE 9.5—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Mandsaur	1,000	617·03	170·14	22·46	190·37
17. Ratlam	1,000	530·63	177·73	29·47	262·17
18. Ujjain	1,000	411·13	232·80	32·08	323·99
19. Shajapur	1,000	506·30	294·97	30·03	168·70
20. Dewas	1,000	463·28	297·33	29·24	210·15
21. Jhabua	1,000	830·09	70·48	12·80	86·63
22. Dhar	1,000	620·85	244·35	20·63	114·17
23. Indore	1,000	192·69	164·74	24·39	618·18
24. West Nimar	1,000	534·52	301·12	19·52	144·84
25. East Nimar	1,000	399·52	344·10	18·20	238·18
26. Rajgarh	1,000	596·54	212·83	31·81	158·79
27. Vidisha	1,000	482·18	282·15	25·73	209·94
28. Bhopal	1,000	171·74	107·09	41·27	679·90
29. Sehore	1,000	489·25	308·80	34·13	167·82
30. Raisen	1,000	409·99	380·39	38·54	171·08
31. Betul	1,000	513·66	280·62	25·23	180·49
32. Hoshangabad	1,000	346·01	327·32	32·41	294·26
33. Jabalpur	1,000	289·07	234·22	67·98	408·73
34. Narsimhapur	1,000	392·57	394·28	44·99	168·16
35. Mandla	1,000	666·26	225·87	20·24	87·63
36. Chhindwara	1,000	474·65	293·83	24·25	207·27
37. Seoni	1,000	525·49	327·27	20·69	126·55
38. Balaghat	1,000	538·56	248·40	60·49	152·55
39. Surguja	1,000	672·48	175·59	16·00	135·93
40. Bilaspur	1,000	534·46	281·43	24·00	160·11
41. Raigarh	1,000	586·48	271·65	34·05	107·82
42. Rajnandgaon	1,000	641·73	214·34	19·06	124·87
43. Durg	1,000	442·61	254·25	18·75	284·39
44. Raipur	1,000	496·82	300·62	23·43	179·13
45. Bastar	1,000	716·16	170·89	15·47	97·48

The predominant role of agricultural activities in all the districts except Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Jabalpur districts can be seen. In these four districts other workers are prominant in view of the location of large industrial establishments and powerful growth centres. Sagar and Damoh districts have household industries and constitute sizable number of workers in this sector of industry.

What is the Main activity of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in M.P.

We may now focus our attention to the less developed sections of our population viz. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and see how their main activity compares with that of general population. In table 9.6 below, the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working population in each category is shown.

TABLE 9.6

Percentage of Workers to total Workers in each Category for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes in the State—Madhya Pradesh, 1981.

Caste/Tribe	Total Rural Urban	Total Workers.	Category I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Castes	T	100·00	37·00	38·66	6·96	17·38
	R	100·00	42·08	43·03	6·23	8·66
	U	100·00	5·48	11·53	11·43	71·56
Scheduled Tribes	T	100·00	60·78	31·43	0·92	6·87
	R	100·00	62·33	31·62	0·89	5·16
	U	100·00	9·53	25·29	2·02	63·16

Among the Scheduled Castes 40.53 per cent are main workers. This is higher than the participation rate among general population. This is due to larger proportion of Scheduled Castes in cultivation and agricultural labourers. 85.11 per cent agricultural workers of Scheduled Castes are in rural areas. While 8.66 per cent other workers are in rural areas 71.56 per cent other workers are in urban areas whereas 17.01 per cent workers are engaged in cultivation.

The percentage of workers among Scheduled Tribes in the State is 37.94 per cent as against 38.41 per cent among general population which is lower than the corresponding percentage of 40.53 for Scheduled Castes. 60.78 per cent workers are engaged in cultivation and 31.43 per cent account for agricultural labourers. Thus 92.21 per cent workers are engaged in agriculture. Only 6.87 per cent workers are engaged in other work 93.95 per cent workers of Scheduled Tribes are in rural

areas while about 6 per cent are engaged in other work and household industry. 63.16 per cent. workers of Scheduled Castes are in other work while 34.82 per cent workers are engaged in cultivation.

On the basis of 20% sample data processed on computer for nine fold classification of workers for this state are as below :—

TABLE

Category		Persons	% to total Workers
	Main Workers	20,041,374	
I.	Cultivaters	10,414,270	51·96
II.	Agricultural Labourers	4,857,829	24·24
III.	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & Plantation orchards & Allied activities	379,306	1·89
IV.	Mining & Quarrying	177,784	0·89
V.	Manufacturing, processing, Sevicing & Repairs	1,574,347	7·85
VI.	Construction	316,273	1·58
VII.	Trade & Commerce	781,250	3·90
VIII.	Transport, storage and communication	335,910	1·68
IX.	Other Services	1,204,406	6·01

Agriculture remains the main story of the population as 76.20% of the total workers are engaged in Agricultural persuit (Cultivators and Agriculture labourers taking together). Mining and Quarrying accounts for only 0.89% of the total workers. The next important sector after Agriculture which employs the largest proportion of workers is Manufacturing, processing and servicing & repairs including Household Industry, which accounts for 7.85% of the total workers followed by workers engaged in other services (6.01%). The proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce accounts for only 3.90% of the total workers. The proportion of workers engaged in other sector of economy are not however significant.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Concern with the rapid growth of India's population during the second half of the current century has encouraged and focussed attention on studies of human fertility and reproduction. With this end in view, it was for the first time in 1971, the information relating to fertility was collected universally by asking the following two questions in respect of currently married women only : (i) Age at marriage and (ii) Any child born in last one year. Encouraged with the response and the data collected at the 1971 Census, in 1981 Census four questions relating to the fertility were canvassed on a sample basis. These related to : (i) Age at marriage; (ii) Number of surviving children by sex; (iii) Number of children ever born alive by sex in respect of all ever-married women, while the last question ; (iv) Any child born alive during the last one year was in respect of currently married women. Thus the fertility questions in this census covered current as well as cumulated fertility. Fertility data are used not only in studies of population growth, but also in planning programmes of infant and maternal care, child care, and social development.

The term fertility connotes the birth performance and is measured as the frequency of births in a population. The factors determining human fertility are wide and may vary from the basic biological factor of race to social and psychological factors. Studies conducted on this aspect have revealed that among the basic determinants the factors like age at marriage and prevalence and effectiveness of contraceptive practice have a greater impact on fertility rather than the fecundity—the physiological capacity to produce in a population. The more recent studies have indicated relation of fertility to such factors as region, rural-urban residence, race, nativity occupation, education and other measures of socio-economic status. The present chapter is confined only to the demographic features of fertility of Madhya Pradesh based on data published in "Occasional Paper No. 7 of 1987 : "Fertility and Child Mortality Estimates of Madhya Pradesh" brought out by the Registrar General, India.

The questions were canvassed on a 20% Sample of enumeration blocks in Madhya Pradesh and the fertility data collected

in the 1981 Census have already been published in the book titled "Series-11-Madhya Pradesh, Part VII Fertility Tables".

For the first time it has become possible to provide estimates of fertility levels at the district level from the Census data. The fertility indicators presented herein and their definitions are as follows :

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)	The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age-group.
Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR)	The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age-group.
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages (15-49).
General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages (15-49).
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Total number of children that would have born alive per woman had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age-groups multiplied by five.
Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)	Total number of children that would have been alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age-groups multiplied by five.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the Census, the question of birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the Census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the Census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted.

Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the Census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, ASMFR and GFR and mid year population should usually be used as the denominator. However, in the absence of any data on the deaths during the last year of females, the number of females classified by age-groups as reported in the Census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to underestimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trend rather than of actual levels.

The following Statement gives the ASFR, ASMFR, TFR, TMFR and GFR by religion and for rural, urban and total areas. The rates have been given for five numerically important religions in the States.

STATEMENT 10.1

Fertility indices by residence and religion—Madhya Pradesh 1981

Age group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			All Religions			
15–19	0·082	0·089	0·058	0·132	0·129	0·150
20–24	0·236	0·246	0·201	0·258	0·259	0·250
25–29	0·228	0·235	0·201	0·236	0·243	0·213
30–34	0·168	0·178	0·131	0·175	0·185	0·137
35–39	0·108	0·118	0·075	0·115	0·125	0·080
40–44	0·057	0·063	0·035	0·064	0·070	0·039
45–49	0·024	0·026	0·014	0·028	0·031	0·017
GMFR	..	..	..	162	166	148
TMFR	..	..	..	5·0	5·2	4·4
GFR	141	148	116	..	..	..
TFR	4·5	4·8	3·6	..	..	..

STATEMENT 10.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Hindus			
15–19	0·084	0·090	0·061	0·130	0·128	0·145
20–24	0·238	0·247	0·204	0·257	0·259	0·248
25–29	0·228	0·235	0·200	0·236	0·242	0·211
30–34	0·169	0·177	0·130	0·176	0·185	0·135
35–39	0·109	0·117	0·072	0·116	0·124	0·076
40–44	0·058	0·062	0·34	0·064	0·069	0·038
45–49	0·024	0·026	0·014	0·029	0·031	0·01
GMFR	..	..	..	162	165	146
TMFR	..	..	..	5·0	5·2	4·4
GFR	142	148	117	..	..	..
TFR	4·6	4·8	3·6	..	..	..
			Muslims			
15–19	0·072	0·096	0·060	0·172	0·167	0·177
20–24	0·226	0·267	0·202	0·272	0·288	0·261
25–29	0·235	0·271	0·213	0·251	0·280	0·232
30–34	0·183	0·224	0·157	0·193	0·232	0·167
35–39	0·116	0·129	0·106	0·132	0·165	0·113
40–44	0·063	0·084	0·049	0·071	0·094	0·055
45–49	0·027	0·037	0·021	0·033	0·043	0·025
GMFR	..	..	..	182	204	168
TMFR	..	..	..	5·6	6·3	5·1
GFR	142	171	125	..	..	..
TFR	4·6	5·5	4·0	..	..	..
			Sikhs			
15–19	0·025	0·054	0·014	0·188	0·241	0·140
20–24	0·154	0·231	0·127	0·246	0·288	0·224
25–29	0·216	0·271	0·198	0·233	0·279	0·217
30–34	0·117	0·221	0·078	0·121	0·224	0·081
35–39	0·053	0·108	0·034	0·055	0·113	0·036
40–44	0·041	0·131	0·012	0·044	0·140	0·013
45–49	0·018	0·038	0·011	0·020	0·042	0·012
GMFR	..	..	..	138	206	111
TMFR	..	..	..	4·5	6·6	3·6
GFR	96	155	75	..	..	..
TFR	3·1	5·3	2·4	..	..	..

STATEMENT 10.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Christians			
15–19	0·022	0·024	0·019	0·160	0·142	0·217
20–24	0·135	0·167	0·098	0·249	0·255	0·238
25–29	0·174	0·198	0 141	0 215	0·235	0·186
30–34	0·120	0·155	0·075	0·134	0·169	0·086
35–39	0·068	0·089	0·038	0·076	0·100	0·043
40–44	0·035	0·046	0·014	0·040	0·051	0·017
45–49	0·009	0·012	0·002	0·010	0·014	0·003
GMFR	..	..	..	136	150	113
TMFR	..		..	4·4	4·8	3·9
GFR	87	102	65	..		..
TFR	2·8	3·5	1·9		..	..
			Buddhists			
15–19	0·065	0·066	0·064	0·158	0 162	0·152
20–24	0·224	0·220	0·229	0·252	0·237	0·277
25–29	0·230	0·217	0·254	0·241	0·228	0·264
30–34	0·112	0·105	0·126	0·119	0·113	0·131
35–39	0·098	0·097	0·099	0·105	0·102	0·109
40–44	0·029	0·025	0·039	0·034	0·029	0·044
45–49	0·011	0·010	0·012	0·014	0·013	0·015
GMFR	..	..	..	151	142	168
TMFR	..	..	..	4·6	4·4	5·0
GFR	123	116	134	..	..	..
TFR	3·9	3·7	4·1	..	..	..

The total fertility rate is found to be maximum for Hindus and Muslims followed by Buddhists, Sikhs and Christians in that order. Marital fertility is highest among Muslims followed by Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Christians. As may be expected the fertility levels are higher in rural areas compared to urban areas for all the religions except Buddhists. In the case of Buddhists the fertility is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas. Fertility is highest in the age-group 20-24 for all religions but the fertility-differential is noticeable among different religions. Among Hindus it is highest in age-group 20-24 while among other religions highest fertility is found in the next higher age-group i.e. 25-29.

If we examine the figures of fertility indices according to residence and educational level, the fertility differential is quite

noticeable among different groups. The following statement gives the fertility indices as discussed above.

STATEMENT 10.2

Fertility indices by residence and educational level

Age-group	ASFR			ASMFR		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Illiterate			
15—19 .	0.093	0.092	0.102	0.129	0.127	0.148
20—24 .	0.242	0.244	0.226	0.253	0.255	0.239
25—29 .	0.232	0.235	0.212	0.239	0.242	0.219
30—34 .	0.175	0.179	0.148	0.182	0.186	0.155
35—39 .	0.115	0.119	0.091	0.122	0.126	0.097
40—44 .	0.060	0.063	0.043	0.068	0.070	0.049
45—49 .	0.025	0.027	0.017	0.030	0.031	0.021
GMFR .	..	..	..	160	162	144
TMFR .	..	..	..	5.1	5.2	4.6
GFR .	144	146	128	..	..	..
TFR .	4.7	4.8	4.2	..	..	..
			Literate but below Middle			
15—19 .	0.075	0.083	0.060	0.149	0.146	0.156
20—24 .	0.260	0.271	0.241	0.279	0.286	0.268
25—29 .	0.230	0.240	0.216	0.238	0.248	0.223
30—34 .	0.151	0.167	0.130	0.157	0.174	0.135
35—39 .	0.083	0.100	0.065	0.087	0.106	0.068
40—44 .	0.037	0.052	0.024	0.040	0.057	0.026
45—49 .	0.011	0.017	0.007	0.013	0.020	0.008
GMFR .	..	..	..	178	195	154
TMFR .	..	..	..	4.8	5.2	4.4
GFR .	146	163	123	..	..	..
TFR .	4.2	4.7	3.7	..	..	..
			Middle but below Matric			
15—19 .	0.036	0.054	0.028	0.153	0.154	0.151
20—24 .	0.0242	0.269	0.226	0.281	0.301	0.268
25—29 .	0.210	0.243	0.192	0.216	0.248	0.199
30—34 .	0.114	0.153	0.098	0.119	0.162	0.101
35—39 .	0.053	0.035	0.043	0.055	0.092	0.044

STATEMENT 10.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40—44 .	0.020	0.028	0.018	0.022	0.032	0.019
45—49 .	0.007	0.011	0.006	0.007	0.014	0.006
GMFR .	..	..	..	177	217	157
TMFR .	..	..	..	4.3	5.0	3.9
GFR .	117	152	100	..	..	..
TFR .	3.4	4.2	3.1	..	..	..
	Matric but below Graduate					
15—19 .	0.017	0.034	0.014	0.138	0.145	0.134
20—24 .	0.160	0.204	0.149	0.258	0.290	0.249
25—29 .	0.184	0.231	0.173	0.205	0.260	0.191
30—34 .	0.099	0.123	0.094	0.105	0.135	0.099
35—39 .	0.036	0.071	0.031	0.039	0.078	0.033
40—44 .	0.012	0.020	0.011	0.013	0.024	0.012
45—49 .	0.066	..	0.007	0.007	..	0.008
GMFR .	..	..	..	161	214	149
TMFR .	..	..	..	3.8	4.7	3.6
GFR .	96	140	87	..	..	..
TFR .	2.6	3.4	2.4	..	..	..
	Graduate and above					
15—19 .	0.010	0.036	0.008	0.100	0.159	0.091
20—24 .	0.083	0.161	0.078	0.226	0.280	0.219
25—29 .	0.162	0.198	0.159	0.206	0.233	0.203
30—34 .	0.096	0.151	0.090	0.107	0.172	0.100
35—39 .	0.027	0.028	0.027	0.030	0.032	0.030
40—44 .	0.007	0.012	0.007	0.008	0.016	0.008
45—49 .	0.004	..	0.004	0.005	..	0.005
GMFR .	..	..	..	147	198	142
TMFR .	..	..	..	3.4	4.5	3.3
GFR .	90	144	86	..	..	..
TFR .	1.9	2.9	1.9	..	..	..

In the above table fertility indices for all educational levels have not been shown separately as the figures are similar to those for 'All religions'. The above figures however, reveal that fertility declines with the increase in levels of education both in rural and urban areas. Irrespective of literacy level women residing in urban areas have less fertility than those residing in rural areas.

We may now examine whether there has been any change in the values of GMFR and TMFR between 1971 and 1981. The following statement presents the GMFR and TMFR for 1971 and 1981 by religion.

STATEMENT 10.3

GMFR and TMFR by religion-1971-1981

Religion	Rural / Urban	GMFR		TMFR	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2 3		4	5	6
All religions . .	Rural	195	166	6.1	5.2
	Urban	175	148	5.1	4.4
Hindus . . .	Rural	195	165	6.1	5.2
	Urban	171	146	4.9	4.3
Muslims . . .	Rural	220	204	6.4	6.3
	Urban	201	168	5.9	5.1
Christians . .	Rural	222	150	7.0	4.8
	Urban	158	111	4.9	3.6
Buddhists . .	Rural	187	142	7.2	4.4
	Urban	163	168	4.3	5.0

In the 1981 tabulation the age-group 15-49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age-group 13-47 have been considered as child bearing ages. It is clear that marital fertility has declined in 1981 as compared to 1971 both in rural and urban areas. Decline in fertility is noticed among Hindus, Muslims and Christians. In the case of Sikhs, the fertility has declined in urban areas but has remained more or less at the same level in rural areas. In the case of Buddhists, the fertility has declined in rural areas while it has increased in urban areas.

The following Statement gives the GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR for all the districts of the State.

STATEMENT 10.4

GFR, GMFR, TFR and TMFR by districts

State/District	TRU	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh . .	T	141	162	4.5	5.0
	R	148	166	4.8	5.2
	U	116	148	3.6	4.4
1. Morena Distt. .	T	174	188	5.6	6.0
	R	178	190	5.8	6.1
	U	148	173	4.6	5.1
2. Bhind Distt. .	T	163	176	5.3	5.6
	R	166	178	5.4	5.7
	U	146	167	4.7	5.1
3. Gwalior Distt. .	T	141	165	4.5	5.1
	R	177	193	5.8	6.1
	U	114	142	3.6	4.3
4. Datia Distt. .	T	171	186	5.6	5.9
	R	181	193	6.0	6.2
	U	131	157	4.2	4.8
5. Shivpuri Distt. .	T	168	182	5.5	5.8
	R	175	186	5.7	6.0
	U	129	155	4.1	4.7
6. Guna Distt. .	T	161	177	5.2	5·6
	R	165	178	5.4	5.7
	U	140	171	4.4	5.1
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	T	178	190	5.9	6.2
	R	182	191	6.1	6.3
	U	154	180	4.9	5.5
8. Chhatarpur Distt.	T	194	210	6.5	6.9
	R	205	217	6.9	7.2
	U	138	164	4.5	5.1
9. Panna Distt. .	T	187	203	6.1	6.4
	R	193	207	6.2	6.6
	U	123	151	4.0	4.7

STATEMENT 10.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Sagar Distt .	T	183	205	5.9	6.4
	R	197	211	6.4	6.7
	U	147	186	4.8	5.7
11. Damoh Distt. .	T	166	183	5.3	5.7
	R	168	181	5.4	5.7
	U	156	198	5.1	6.0
12. Satna Distt. .	T	165	180	5.4	5.7
	R	170	183	5.6	5.8
	U	139	163	4.3	4.9
13. Rewa Distt. .	T	167	180	5.5	5.8
	R	172	183	5.7	5.9
	U	133	155	4.3	4.8
14. Shahdol Distt. .	T	122	133	3.9	4.1
	R	117	127	3.8	4.0
	U	144	165	4.3	4.8
15. Sidhi Distt. .	T	150	162	4.9	5.1
	R	150	161	4.9	5.1
	U	186	212	5.6	6.2
16. Mandsaur Distt. .	T	149	166	4.7	5.1
	R	155	168	4.9	5.2
	U	125	156	3.9	4.6
17. Ratlam Distt. .	T	140	162	4.5	5.0
	R	158	174	5.1	5.5
	U	104	133	3.2	4.1
18. Ujjain Distt. .	T	134	154	4.3	4.8
	R	153	167	5.0	5.3
	U	104	132	3.2	3.9
19. Shajapur Distt. .	T	162	178	5.3	5.7
	R	167	180	5.5	5.8
	U	134	162	4.2	4.9
20. Dewas Distt. .	T	168	187	5.3	5.7
	R	178	193	5.6	6.0
	U	132	163	3.9	4.7

STATEMENT 10.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
21. Jhabua Distt. .	T	168	206	5.6	6.6
	R	172	209	5.8	6.7
	U	126	168	3.8	5.0
22. Dhar Distt. . .	T	150	174	4.8	5.5
	R	157	181	5.1	5.7
	U	100	128	3.1	3.9
23. Indore Distt. . .	T	108	132	3.3	3.9
	R	136	149	4.3	4.6
	U	94	122	2.8	3.6
24. West Nimar Distt. .	T	158	183	5.0	5.6
	R	165	188	5.3	5.8
	U	116	151	3.6	4.6
25. East Nimar Distt. .	T	150	178	4.8	5.5
	R	163	185	5.2	5.8
	U	118	159	3.8	4.8
26. Rajgarh Distt.. .	T	141	153	4.6	4.9
	R	143	153	4.7	4.9
	U	126	156	4.0	4.8
27. Vidisha Distt. .	T	181	198	5.8	6.2
	R	191	204	6.2	6.4
	U	134	168	4.2	5.1
28. Bhopal Distt. . .	T	127	161	3.9	4.8
	R	200	216	6.5	6.9
	U	108	142	3.2	4.2
29. Sehore Distt. . .	T	178	196	5.8	6.2
	R	182	197	6.0	6.3
	U	152	191	4.9	5.9
30. Raisen Distt. .	T	189	209	6.1	6.6
	R	192	210	6.2	6.7
	U	164	202	5.1	6.0
31. Betul Distt. .	T	166	203	5.5	6.4
	R	168	204	5.7	6.6
	U	151	193	4.4	5.4

STATEMENT 10.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Hoshangabad Distt.	T	160	186	5.2	5.8
		R	176	197	5.7	6.2
		U	115	150	3.6	4.5
33.	Jabalpur Distt.	T	132	157	4.1	4.7
		R	151	167	4.8	5.2
		U	109	143	3.3	4.3
34.	Narsimhapur Distt.	T	142	162	4.5	5.0
		R	145	162	4.7	5.0
		U	121	159	3.6	4.7
35.	Mandla Distt.	T	99	118	3.1	3.6
		R	98	116	3.1	3.5
		U	108	148	3.5	4.5
36.	Chhindwara Distt.	T	142	173	4.6	5.4
		R	146	174	4.8	5.5
		U	128	169	4.0	5.1
37.	Seoni Distt.	T	140	166	4.5	5.2
		R	141	165	4.6	5.2
		U	130	178	4.2	5.5
38.	Balagahat Distt.	T	113	134	3.6	4.1
		R	113	133	3.7	4.1
		U	110	149	3.5	4.4
39.	Surguja Distt.	T	103	117	3.3	3.7
		R	104	118	3.3	3.7
		U	95	123	2.9	3.7
40.	Bilaspur Distt.	T	126	145	4.0	4.5
		R	129	146	4.2	4.6
		U	108	136	3.2	4.1
41.	Raigarh Distt.	T	89	109	2.8	3.5
		R	88	109	2.9	3.5
		U	90	117	2.7	3.5
42.	Rajnandgaon Distt.	T	135	159	4.4	5.0
		R	139	160	4.5	5.0
		U	113	152	3.6	4.7

STATEMENT 10.4—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Durg Distt.	T	122	143	3.8	4.4
		R	129	149	4.1	4.6
		U	107	131	3.1	4.0
44.	Raipur Distt.	T	115	137	3.7	4.3
		R	118	138	3.8	4.3
		U	101	133	3.1	4.1
45.	Bastar Distt.	T	112	140	3.7	4.4
		R	110	137	3.5	4.2
		U	97	129	2.8	3.8

Total fertility rate is found to be highest (6.5) in Chhatarpur district. Panna and Raisen districts with TFR (6.1) are very close to it while at the other extreme Raigarh district shows the lowest rate of 2.8. The Vindhya Pradesh region is characterised with high fertility while the rice-growing tract of Chhatisgarh exhibit low fertility rates. The total fertility rate is lowest in urban and rural areas of Raigarh district, it is highest in rural areas of Chattarpur district and urban areas of Sidhi district.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

From the data on number of children ever born classified by age of mother, the average number of children born per woman has been calculated. Since all women complete their reproduction by the time they have attained the age-group 45-49, the number of children born to women in this age-group can be taken as an index of completed fertility. The average number of children ever born per woman in the age-group 45-49 has been presented in the following statement.

STATEMENT 10.5

Average number of children ever born per woman in the age-group 45-49 by districts

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	5.51	5.57	5.20
1. Morena District	5.69	5.74	5.34
2. Bhind Distt.	5.48	5.55	5.09
3. Gwalior Distt.	5.51	5.86	5.19
4. Datia Distt.	5.62	5.56	5.95

STATEMENT 10.5—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4
5. Shivpuri Distt.	5.56	5.57	5.93
6. Guna Distt.	5.90	5.97	5.46
7. Tikamgarh Distt.	6.53	6.63	5.70
8. Chhatarpur Distt.	6.45	6.56	5.81
9. Panna Distt.	6.10	6.11	6.02
10. Sagar Distt.	6.17	6.33	5.78
11. Damoh Distt.	6.16	6.18	6.07
12. Satna Distt.	6.02	6.15	5.26
13. Rewa Distt.	5.65	5.72	5.12
14. Shahdol Distt.	5.26	5.26	5.25
15. Sidhi Distt.	5.88	5.88	5.77
16. Mandsaur Distt.	5.66	5.26	5.25
17. Ratlam Distt.	5.47	5.73	4.93
18. Ujjain Distt.	5.57	5.70	5.33
19. Shajapur Distt.	6.00	6.02	5.87
20. Dewas Distt.	6 19	6.28	5.78
21. Jhabua Distt.	5.88	5.93	5.27
22. Dhar Distt.	5.82	5.88	5.34
23. Indore Distt.	5.24	5.83	4.94
24 West Nimar Distt.	6 18	6.28	5.49
25. East Nimar Distt.	5.92	6.06	5.48
26. Rajgarh Distt.	5.69	5.65	5.99
27. Vidisha Distt.	6.25	6.29	6 09
28. Bhopal Distt.	5.17	6.02	4.85
29 Sehore Distt.	6.53	6.57	6 21
30 Raisen Distt.	6.08	6.09	6 04
31. Betul Distt.	5.80	5.82	5.65
32. Hoshangabad Distt.	5.94	6.12	5.36
33. Jabalpur Distt.	5.73	6.13	5.15
34. Narsimhapur Distt.	6.08	6.17	5.56
35. Mandla Distt.	5.22	5.21	5.40
36. Chhindwara Distt.	5.58	5.59	5.55
37. Seoni Distt.	5.22	5.23	5.02
38. Balaghat Distt.	4.79	4.79	4 78
39 Surguja Distt.	4.68	4.69	4 59
40. Bilaspur Distt.	4.93	4.97	4.64
41. Raigarh Distt.	4.45	4.47	4.17
42. Rajnandgaon Distt.	5.55	5.64	4 90
43. Durg Distt.	5 31	5.50	4.61
44. Raipur Distt.	4 92	4.97	4.63
45. Bastar Distt.	5.39	4.54	4.61

The average number of children ever born per woman is found to be highest in Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur districts where it is 6.53 and 6.45 respectively, while Raigarh district with 4.45 is the lowest. Again Tikamgarh (6.63) and Raigarh (4.47) districts continue to show the first and last position respectively in regard to this average in rural areas. Similarly in urban areas the average varies from 6.21 in Sehore district to 4.17 in Raigarh district.

We may now look at the sex-ratio of children ever born and children surviving. The following statement presents the data for the State as a whole.

STATEMENT 10.6

Sex-ratio of children ever born and children surviving by age-group

Age-group	Children ever born			Children Surviving		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
All ages . . .	904	910	876	887	892	866
Less than 15 . .	944	939	987	957	953	986
15—19 . . .	944	947	928	964	970	938
20—24 . . .	939	940	933	947	949	941
25—29 . . .	938	943	918	936	941	919
30—34 . . .	935	941	913	926	931	810
35—39 . . .	919	923	900	903	906	892
40—44 . . .	902	909	868	877	883	853
45—49 . . .	892	899	855	865	873	830
50 and above . .	874	882	842	842	851	803
15—49 . . .	918	924	896	906	911	889

The overall sex-ratio of children ever born is 904 in the State which means that for every 1000 male children born, the number of female children ever born is 904. This sex-ratio average is much below the generally accepted sex-ratio at birth of 950. In rural areas it is 910 while in urban areas it is only 876. The sex-ratio decreases with the increase in age of women.

The decrease is rather slow upto the age of 35 but thereafter it falls sharply. This may be probably due to the fact that either the elderly women leave out daughters while reporting the number of children ever born or there are relatively more male births as the women advance in age.

The sex-ratio of children surviving for the State is 887 while that of children ever born is 904. The low sex-ratio of surviving children is obviously due to higher female mortality compared to male mortality. After age 25 however the sex-ratio of surviving children is lower than that of children ever born. Improvement of sex-ratio of surviving children of mothers in younger age-groups is an indication that the sex-selective mortality (i.e. female mortality) is on the decline in this state.

CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

In ancient times the movement of people was in the form of groups. Historical evidences are there that the nomads used to move in groups from one place to another where they could find sustenance. In modern times, however, movement of population from one place to another has become a common phenomenon. Movement could either be mere commuting between place of residence and place of work or a change of the place of residence itself. But when there is a change of place of residence or change of place of birth from one geographical unit to another, it is termed as migration. When the change of place of residence or change of place of birth is within the country, it is known as 'Internal migration' while the change across the 'International boundaries' is known as 'International migration'. Migration which results from a variety of causes, such as physical, social, economic and political. It may be permanent or temporary in nature. With the intensification of trade and commerce coupled with industrial development, population mobility has increased considerably.

In 1981 Census data have been collected on two aspects of population movement viz. with reference to place of birth and place of last residence. Thus two sets of data on population mobility (one giving lifetime mobility and the other giving latest mobility) are available from the Census. The 1981 Census also tried to collect data on the possible reasons of individual migration from one place to another. The migration data have been collected on a 20 per cent area sample basis. The reasons of migration are ; (a) employment, (b) education, (c) family moved, (d) marriage and (e) other reasons.

Based on the place of birth or place of last residence and place of enumeration, migrants can be classified into four streams; (i) rural to urban, (ii) urban to urban, (iii) rural to rural and (iv) urban to rural.

The following statement gives the percentage distribution of population according to place of birth in Madhya Pradesh, 1981.

STATEMENT 11.1

Percentage distribution of population by place of birth, 1981-Madhya Pradesh

Birth Place	Rural or urban status of birth place	Place of enumeration					
		Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Population	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
A. Born in India	T	99.60	99.63	99.84	99.85	98.68	98.77
	R	82.63	83.39	98.51	97.19	22.49	26.97
	U	16.97	16.24	1.33	2.66	76.19	71.80
I. Within the State of enumeration. .	T	96.17	94.74	98.43	96.79	87.63	86.34
	R	80.40	80.05	97.38	94.54	16.16	20.75
	U	15.77	14.69	1.05	2.25	71.47	65.59
(1) Born in place of enumeration .	T	80.34	51.73	84.78	51.35	63.56	53.28
	R	67.06	41.27	84.78	51.35	..	..
	U	13.28	10.46	..	..	63.56	53.28
(2) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	T	10.58	32.29	10.39	36.39	11.30	15.53
	R	9.65	30.54	9.77	35.04	9.19	12.14
	U	0.93	1.75	0.62	1.35	2.11	3.39

STATEMENT 11.1—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(3) Born in other districts of the State	T	5.25	10.71	3.26	9.04	12.77	17.53
	R	3.69	8.23	2.83	8.14	6.97	8.63
	U	1.56	2.48	0.43	0.90	5.80	8.90
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	T	3.43	4.90	1.41	3.06	11.06	12.43
	R	2.22	3.35	1.14	2.65	6.34	6.21
	U	1.21	1.55	0.27	0.41	4.72	6.22
B. Born outside India		0.40	0.37	0.16	0.15	1.32	1.23

Of the total population enumerated in Madhya Pradesh at the count of 1981, 99.61 per cent have their birth place in India, while only 0.39 are born outside India. The corresponding figures for males are 99.60 per cent and 0.40 per cent while among females 99.63 per cent are born within India and only 0.37 per cent were born outside the country.

So far as the proportions of male and female population born in the State of Madhya Pradesh, there is not much of difference but more males born in the place of enumeration were enumerated there itself while the position in respect of females is quite different. Of the 96.17 per cent males who were born in Madhya Pradesh 80.34 per cent had their place of birth in the place of enumeration. In the case of females, 94.74 per cent of the total females were born in Madhya Pradesh but only 51.73 per cent of them were enumerated in their place of birth. In other words the proportion of female migrants is relatively high (43.00 per cent) compared to 15.83 per cent male migrants. Migration in India is sex-selective. So is the case in Madhya Pradesh. Majority of the movement is found among females. This is mainly due to marriage migration. But majority of the females move only to neighbouring villages particularly in rural area. This is brought out from the fact that out of 43 per cent female migrants, 32.29 per cent have their change of place within the district of enumeration.

The following statement gives the percentage of total migrants to total population in the districts of Madhya Pradesh according to place of birth as revealed by the 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 11.2

Percentage of total migrants to total population in Madhya Pradesh according to place of birth, 1981.

Sl. No.	State/District	Total migrants at the place of enumeration	Migrants from within the State	Migrants from other States/ Union/ Territories	Migrants from outside India	Unclassifiable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Madhya Pradesh .	33.53	29.00	4.14	0.39	N
1.	Morena District	30.16	25.01	5.02	0.13	N
2.	Bhind Distt. .	30.53	23.58	6.91	0.04	N
3.	Gwalior Distt. .	29.56	20.13	8.41	1.02	N
4.	Datia Distt. .	28.95	21.93	6.67	0.35	N

STATEMENT 1.2—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Shivpuri District	27.82	25.03	2.71	0.08	N
6.	Guna Distt.	29.57	26.26	2.97	0.34	N
7.	Tikamgarh Distt.	29.03	22.60	6.37	0.06	N
8.	Chhatarpur Distt.	29.73	24.09	5.60	0.04	N
9.	Panna Distt.	29.57	27.13	2.08	0.36	N
10.	Sagar Distt.	32.45	29.64	2.66	0.15	N
11.	Damoh Distt.	32.94	32.22	0.61	0.11	N
12.	Satna Distt.	31.91	28.49	3.04	0.38	N
13.	Rewa Distt.	30.10	26.81	3.19	0.10	N
14.	Shahdol Distt.	31.99	29.01	2.84	0.14	N
15.	Sidhi Distt.	31.56	28.22	3.31	0.03	N
16.	Mandsaur Distt.	34.69	26.07	8.14	0.48	N
17.	Ratlam Distt.	32.62	27.53	4.88	0.21	N
18.	Ujjain Distt.	34.69	30.28	4.04	0.37	N
19.	Shajapur Distt.	32.02	29.66	2.32	0.04	N
20.	Dewas Distt.	35.23	33.50	1.66	0.07	N
21.	Jhabua Distt.	26.22	23.47	2.73	0.02	N
22.	Dhar Distt.	28.34	27.71	0.62	0.01	N
23.	Indore Distt.	34.21	24.55	8.32	1.34	N
24.	West Nimar	30.74	28.64	2.06	0.04	N
25.	East Nimar Distt.	36.14	28.63	7.27	0.24	N
26.	Rajgarh Distt.	27.62	26.02	1.59	0.01	N
27.	Vidisha Distt.	32.53	30.74	1.69	0.10	N
28.	Bhopal Distt.	39.90	24.76	13.19	1.95	N
29.	Sehore Distt.	32.86	31.78	0.90	0.18	N
30.	Raisen Distt.	35.61	34.20	1.21	0.20	N
31.	Betul Distt.	33.04	28.54	3.36	1.14	N
32.	Hoshangabad Distt.	36.48	33.40	2.89	0.19	N
33.	Jabalpur Distt.	34.33	28.06	5.46	0.81	N
34.	Narsimhapur Distt.	31.50	30.80	0.55	0.15	N
35.	Mandla Distt.	30.44	29.64	0.72	0.08	N
36.	Chhindwara Distt.	33.30	28.79	4.36	0.15	N
37.	Seoni Distt.	32.46	31.42	0.98	0.06	N
38.	Balaghat Distt.	35.13	30.56	4.43	0.14	N
39.	Surguja Distt.	36.08	30.57	5.00	0.51	N
40.	Bilaspur Distt.	36.21	33.48	2.49	0.24	N
41.	Raigarh Distt.	33.62	29.71	3.78	0.13	N
42.	Rajnandgaon Distt.	35.61	32.80	2.70	0.11	N
43.	Durg Distt.	44.76	35.33	9.00	0.43	N
44.	Raipur Distt.	38.67	33.46	4.67	0.54	N
45.	Bastar Distt.	32.94	27.37	3.75	1.82	N

The percentage of total migrants to total population in Madhya Pradesh works out to 33.53 with reference to the movement from the place of birth. Among these migrants, 29 per cent are from within the State, 4.14 per cent from other States and Union Territories of India and the remaining 0.39 per cent from outside India.

Among the 45 districts of the State Durg has attracted the largest number of migrants not only from within the State but from other States and Union Territories of the country. This accounts for 44.76 per cent of its total population. Among these migrants 35.33 per cent are from within the State and 9.00 per cent from other States/UT's of India. The proportion of migrants from outside India is also relatively high (0.54). This is due to the fact that Durg district has the powerful growth centre, Bhilainagar where the Bhilai Steel Plant is located. Obviously the highly skilled workers, engineers and technicians are from outside the State. Bhopal district comes next in respect of migrant population which constitutes 39.90 per cent of the total population. The reason for this high proportion of migrant population in the district is that Bhopal became the capital of new State of Madhya Pradesh which came into being on 1st Nov. 1956 as a result of the Reorganisation of States on linguistic basis. Government employees and their families from the integrating units migrated to Bhopal in large number. Moreover, the establishment of Heavy Electricals Ltd. in Bhopal has also led to large scale migration from outside the State as the proportion of migrant population from other States and Union Territories account for 13.19 per cent of the total population. This proportion is highest in Bhopal district among the 45 districts of the State. Raipur district stands at third position with 38.67 per cent of migrant population. With the establishment of Bhilai Steel Plant in Bhilainagar in Durg district which is adjacent to Raipur, the growth of Raipur city and surrounding areas in Raipur district has been at a faster pace thereby attracting large scale migrant population from within and outside the State. There are other districts where migrant population is proportionately high. As already indicated earlier,

brisk developmental activities in the district leads to higher mobility of population. But it has to be remembered that a sizable proportion of female migrants is due to marriage migration. The influx of population in the districts of chhatisgarh region has been relatively high.

The following statement gives the percentage of total migrants to total population in Madhya Pradesh according to place of last residence as revealed by 1981 Census.

STATEMENT 11.3

Percentage of total migrants to total population of Madhya Pradesh according to place of last residence and duration at the place of enumeration, 1981

Duration of Residence	Total migrants at the place of enumeration		
	Persons	Males	Females
Madhya Pradesh	34.35	20.05	49.56
Less than one year	2.19	2.07	2.31
1—4 years	6.74	5.16	8.43
5—9 years	5.12	3.14	7.22
10—19 years	7.33	3.87	11.02
20+ Years	11.28	4.71	18.26
Period not stated	1.69	1.10	2.32

The percentage of total migrants to total population of the State is 34.35 according to the movement from the last place of residence. The proportion of female migrants is as high as 49.56 as against 20.05 per cent for males. It follows that out of every 100 females about half of them have moved from their last place of residence. Again this is on account of marriage migration. This again testifies our generalisation that females are more mobile than males. The relatively higher proportion of female migrants according to duration of residence at the place of enumeration also further supports this view. The females of the older age-groups may have moved to the places of their in-laws long back and as such 18.26 per cent of the female migrants have more than 20 years duration at their place of enumeration.

The following statement gives the distribution of migrant population in Madhya Pradesh according to place of last residence and duration at the place of enumeration, 1981.

STATEMENT 11.4

Percentage of migrants according to place of last residence and duration at the place of enumeration in Madhya Pradesh, 1981

Duration of residence	Total migrants at the place of enumeration	Migrants from within the State	Migrants from other States/UTs	Migrants from outside India
1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh . . .	34.35	30.28	3.86	0.2
Less than one year . . .	2.19	1.92	0.27	Neg.
1—4	6.74	5.96	0.76	0.02
5—9	5.12	4.50	0.60	0.01
10—19	7.33	6.36	0.93	0.05
20+	11.28	10.01	1.15	0.12
Period not Stated . . .	1.69	1.53	0.15	0.01

It may be observed that 34.35 per cent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh is migrant population with reference to the place of last residence. This is higher than the total migrants according to place of birth. Out of these migrants 30.28 per cent are from within the State, 3.86 per cent from outside the State and only 0.21 per cent from outside India. The proportion of migrant population shows an increasing trend with the increase of duration at the place of enumeration. This is due to marriage migration of female population which has been a continuous process. Traditionally the marriage relations are established within neighbouring villages at the most within neighbouring districts. As such the volume of migrant population is mostly from within the State. Migration from outside the State is not very significant.

Data on reasons for migration have been collected for the first time in 1981. We may now examine as to what factors have been responsible in influencing the movement of population from one place to another. The following statement presents the data on this aspect in respect of rural areas.

STATEMENT 11.5

Reasons for migration to rural areas in Madhya Pradesh, 1981

Place of last residence	Total Rural Urban	Reasons for migration											
		Total Migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Total migrants . .	T	100.00	100.00	27.74	2.23	3.84	0.49	36.36	11.80	6.01	78.05	26.05	7·43
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration.	T	100.00	100.00	27.81	2.23	3.86	0.49	36.39	11.77	6.03	78.13	25.91	7.38
	R	100.00	100.00	26.91	2.12	3.88	0.46	36.61	11.12	6.46	79.10	26.14	7.20
	U	100.00	100.00	36.14	4.19	3.63	1.03	34.44	23.07	2.09	61.23	23.70	10.48
C. Within the state of enumeration.	T	100.00	100.00	26.83	2.16	3.93	0.49	36.91	11.56	6.18	78.44	26.15	7.35
	R	100.00	100.00	26.08	2.06	3.93	0.46	37.06	10.99	6.57	79.28	26.36	7.21
	U	100.00	100.00	34.74	4.11	3.84	1.03	35.35	22.50	2.17	62.39	23.90	9.97
D. States in India beyond the state of enumeration.	T	100.00	100.00	38.78	3.36	3.10	0.54	30.57	15.03	4.34	73.15	23.21	7.92
	R	100.00	100.00	37.79	3.16	3.22	0.48	30.62	13.29	5.08	76.02	23.29	7.05
	U	100.00	100.00	42.30	4.64	2.66	0.99	30.48	26.40	1.73	54.43	22.83	13.54
E. Other Countries . . .		100.00	100.00	9.98	1.72	0.45	0.33	29.18	38.42	0.31	10.21	60.08	49.32

The above statement brings out the fact the 'family moved' is the most important factor influencing migration of males as 36.36 per cent of the total migrant males have moved on account of this, while 'marriage' has been the most important reason for migration of females. Of the total female migrants in the State 78.05 per cent have moved consequent on marriage. This type of movement of females is more pronounced within Madhya Pradesh compared to the movement from outside the State. The next imporatnt reason for migration of males is 'employment' and 'family moved' in the case of females. In the case of males, the proportions of migrants who have moved due to 'employment' from other States is relatively higher compared to those who have moved on this account within the State. It may also be noted that the proportion of migrants (both males and females) who have moved from other countries as a consequence of the family move is equally high. It is 29.18 per cent for males and 38.42 per cent for females. This is mainly relating to the displaced persons from Pakistan.

The statement 11.6 gives the reasons for migration to urban areas in Madhya Pradesh.

We may notice that 'employment' has been the main reason for movement of migrant males to urban areas of Madhya Pradesh while marriage is the main reason for migration of females. The percentage of migrant males who have moved to urban areas of Madhya Pradesh for employment is as high as 48.72 per cent. This proportion is relatively higher in the case of movement from other States compared to the movement from within the State. More than half of the migrant females have moved to urban areas of Madhya Pradesh on account of their marriage. When we look at the movement of females on account of marriage from within the State and from outside the State, we find that the proportion of migrant females from rural areas to urban areas within Madhya Pradesh is relatively higher (55.20 per cent) compared to the migrants moving from urban to urban areas (48.74 per cent). But when such movement is from outside Madhya Pradesh, it is observed that marriage migration of females from urban areas of other States to urban areas of Madhya Pradesh, is relatively higher (49.24 per cent) compared to the movement from rural areas of other States to urban areas of Madhya Pradesh which accounts for 48.86 per cent.

STATEMENT 11.6

Reasons for migration to Urban areas in Madhya Pradesh, 1981

Place of Last residence	Total Rural Urban	Reasons for migration											
		Total migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Total migrants . .	T	100.00	100.00	48.72	4.95	8.09	2.05	27.82	33.20	0.98	51.22	14.39	8.58
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration.	T	100·00	100.00	49.22	4.98	8.24	2.06	27.69	32.97	0.98	51.74	13.87	8.25
	R	100.00	100.00	51.36	5.46	10.30	2.15	24.35	30.84	1.00	53.89	12.99	7.66
	U	100.00	100.00	46.14	4.32	5.29	1.94	32.50	35.81	0.95	48.89	15.12	9.04
C. Within the state of enumeration.	T	100.00	100.00	45.76	4.84	9.63	2.13	28.91	32.28	1.06	52.62	14.64	8.13
	R	100.00	100.00	47.70	5.35	12.10	2.28	25.44	29.64	1.11	55.20	13.65	7.53
	U	100.00	100.00	42.67	4.06	5.70	1.91	34.43	36.28	0.98	48.74	16.22	9.01
D. States in India beyond the state of enumeration.	T	100.00	100.00	58.09	5.39	4.68	1.84	24.56	35.08	0.79	49.06	11.88	8.63
	R	100.00	100.00	62.30	5.89	4.91	1.65	21.07	35.48	0.70	48.86	11.02	8.12
	U	100.00	100.00	53.41	4.93	4.43	2.02	28.44	34.72	0.90	49.24	12.82	9.09
E. Other Countries . .	T	100.00	100.00	27.61	3.71	1.95	1.40	33.24	46.53	0.62	20.61	36.59	27.75

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

Our PORTRAIT is now complete. In the foregoing chapters, we have tried to present the various facts and figures regarding the population of Madhya Pradesh. We may now recapitulate here some of the salient features of the population of the State as revealed by the 1981 Census.

The present State of Madhya Pradesh which came into being on 1st November, 1956 as a result of the Reorganisation of States on linguistic basis, is the largest State of the Indian Union. Madhya Pradesh, the middle country, is the heart of India. It is not only the largest of all Indian States but, with its unique blend of cultures and races, could be called the whole of India in microcosm.

Our present population of 52,178,844 (as per 1981 Census) is spread over a land area of 443,446 sq. kms lives in 71,352 inhabited villages and 327 towns. Our State has 13.49 per cent of the total land area of the country and accounts for 7.62 per cent of the total population of India. Among the States, Madhya Pradesh occupies first rank in land area, obviously because it is the largest State in the country, sixth in terms of population size and fourteenth in density. Owing to the fact that the State being hilly with a large cover of forests, it is sparsely populated. The average density of population has gone up from 94 in 1971 to 118 in 1981 as compared to the all India average of 216 persons per sq. km.

There are 45 districts in the State but the size of the districts is uneven. Bastar district with an area of 39,114 sq. km. is the biggest district and is even bigger than Kerala State while, on the other hand, Datia with 2,038 sq. km. area is the smallest district.

Raipur has emerged as the most populous district in the State having a population of 3,079,476 which constitutes 5.66 per cent of the total population of the State. At the other extreme, again Datia attracts our attention which is the least populous district containing 311,893 persons accounting for 0.66 per cent of the total population of the State.

If we go down to the tahsil level, we find that Bharatpur tahsil of Surguja district is the smallest tahsil in terms of population size having a population of 46,718 persons, while Bilaspur tahsil of Bilaspur district emerges as the most populous tahsil with 995,349 persons. When compared with the population size of the districts, Bilaspur tahsil is found to be bigger than twenty districts of the State.

Our population has grown from 41,654,119 persons in 1971 to 52,178,844 in 1981 recording an increase of 25.27 per cent during the decade 1971-81 as against the growth-rate of 24.69 per cent recorded at the all-India level (excluding Assam). The population of Madhya Pradesh had a chequered growth in the population from 1901-21, and a steady growth from 1921-51. Thereafter, there was a spurt in the growth rate of population during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71. The steady rate at which the population of our State was growing has been restrained during the decade 1971-81. It seems to be the favourable effect of Family Welfare Programmes. Thus the 1971-81 decade has recorded a slower growth-rate.

The highest growth rate of 56.38 has been recorded by the newly carved out district of Bhopal in which the capital city of the State, Bhopal is situated. On the other hand Raigarh district has recorded the lowest growth-rate of 12.87 per cent.

There are as many as 76,468 villages in the State of which 71,352 are inhabited and 5,116 uninhabited. Madhya Pradesh is a State with preponderantly small sized villages as 58.51 per cent of the total number of villages have population less than 500 in each. The total population living in such villages accounts for 25.30 per cent of the total rural population. The average population per village is 583. The northern districts of Madhya Pradesh have relatively bigger size villages, Bhind is having the highest average of 922 persons per village.

There are 327 towns in the State as per 1981 Census as against 250 in 1971. But the population of our State is 80 per cent rural. The pace of urbanisation is rather slow. It is after 1951 that the pace of urbanisation has been a little faster as the proportion of urban population has grown from 12.02 per cent in 1971 to 20.29 per cent in 1981. Nearly 44 per cent of our urban population reside in the 14 class I cities and Urban Agglomerations. If we confine ourselves to the four major cities viz. Indore, Jabalpur, Bhopal and Gwalior, it is observed that a little more than a quarter of the total urban population of the State reside in these four class I cities.

The sex-ratio or the number of females per thousand males has been gradually going down ever since 1901 which has been stabilised at the count of 1981. The fact, however, remains that there is a preponderance of males over females. The sex-ratio for the State was 990 in 1901 which came down to 941 in 1971 and has stabilised at that level since then. The northern districts of the State are characterised with low sex-ratio whereas, the southern districts exhibit high sex-ratio. A distinct pattern is discernible in the sense that as one moves from north towards south, the sex-ratio is found to be increasing. Bhind in the extreme north has a tax-ratio of 827 in 1981 which is the lowest amongst the 45 districts of the State. Rajnandgaon district on the other hand in the down south has the highest sex-ratio of 1,020.

The proportion of population in the age group 0-14 has been very high (41.22 per cent) as against the National average of 39.55 per cent. Most of the advanced countries of the world, have low proportion of population in the younger age-group. Thus our State has very youthful population. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 is 52.30 per cent and 6.45 per cent in the older age-group 60+. It follows that we have to support relatively large proportion of population who are not in the working age-group. Thus the dependency ratio in Madhya Pradesh is quite high. It is 91 per cent. It means that every hundred persons in the working age-group has to support nearly an equal number of dependents. Dependency ratio is found to be highest in East Nimar district. On the other hand, the highly urbanised and industrially advanced district, Indore has the lowest dependency ratio (79). It is the more urbanised districts, characterised with low fertility have shown low dependency ratio.

46.45 per cent of the total population is married. Early marriage of females is noticed, particularly in rural areas. Among the females aged 15-59 years, 62.18 per cent are married. The mean age at marriage of the currently married females is 15.5 years in the State corresponding to 16.8 years observed at the National Level. In urban areas, it is 16.5 years while in rural areas it is only 15.3 years.

In the field of literacy, the percentage has improved from 17.13 per cent in 1961 to 22.14 per cent in 1971 and 27.87 per cent in 1981. Female literacy has done even better. It was only 6.73 per cent in 1961 which has grown to 10.92 per cent in 1971 and 15.53 per cent in 1981. All the same, the fact remains about 72 per cent of the population is still illiterate.

Among the States and Union Territories, Madhya Pradesh is 24 in rank in terms of literacy rate. A very interesting feature is that the backward districts which are characterised with a sizable scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population have shown relatively higher growth rates of literacy during the decade 1971-81 because these districts have a greater scope to move faster in the field of literacy. Indore district which had the highest literacy rate of 43.49 per cent in 1971 has maintained its first position in 1981 Census also with literacy rate of 49.00 per cent. At the other extreme, Jhabua district has the lowest literacy rate of 11.15 per cent. The percentage of literates among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population is very low. It is 18.97 per cent among the scheduled castes and 10.68 per cent among scheduled tribes as against the literacy rate of 27.87 per cent for the general population. Female literacy is still very low.

A striking contrast is that in rural areas of the State 14.39 per cent males have been found attending school/college while in urban areas the corresponding proportion is 26.83 per cent. Similarly among females only 4.59 per cent of the total female population attends school/college in rural areas as against 19.96 per cent in urban areas.

Based on the data collected in the Household schedule, out of the total population of 52,000,069 (excluding institutional household population) in Madhya Pradesh 47,884,931 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 92.09 per cent and 4,115,138 are speakers of other languages constituting 7.91 per cent of the household population. Of the total speakers of languages under schedule VIII, speakers of Hindi account for 91.62 per cent. The next numerically large number of speakers is of Marathi accounting for 2.47 per cent of the total population of the State.

Ours is a land a many faiths. 92.96 per cent population of our State follows Hindu religion. The next important religious followers are Muslims who account for 4.80 per cent of the total population of the State. Jains constitute 0.85 per cent, Christians 0.68 per cent, Sikhs 0.27 per cent and Buddhists 0.14 per cent. followers of other religions and pursuasions are only 0.30 per cent. The highest proportion of population following Hindu religion is in Bastar district where Hindus constitute 98.25 per cent of the population of the district, while the lowest proportion of 72.37 per cent is in Bhopal district. The growth rate of population of Muslims has been very high (37.79%) in

Madhya Pradesh during the decade 1971-81. The highest proportion of Muslim population is in Bhopal district which is 23.40 per cent and the least (0.65) per cent in Bastar district. In numerical strength the Jains are the third largest religious group in the State. The proportion of Jains in Sagar district is 3.41 per cent which is the highest while, Sidhi district has the least (0.01%). The proportion of Christians is not very significant in the population of the State but their concentration in some districts is appreciably good. Raigarh district has the highest proportion (10.23 per cent) of Christian population. Likewise the concentration of Sikhs is relatively higher in Gwalior (1.23 per cent) and Indore (1.02 per cent). The proportion of Buddhist population is highest (1.68 per cent) in Balaghat district in comparison to other districts.

More than one-third of the total population of Madhya Pradesh comprises of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of which 14.10 per cent are scheduled castes and 22.97 per cent scheduled tribes. The northern, central and the north-western districts forming a contiguous belt show a high proportion of scheduled castes population, while the southern and south-eastern districts show a high proportion of scheduled tribes population. It is said that hills, forests and tribes go together. The tribal population of this State has a greater concentration in these districts which are hilly and have relatively large cover of forests. Datia district is having the highest proportion (24.60 per cent) of scheduled castes population. Ujjain and Shajapur districts have equally greater concentration of scheduled castes population. The highest proportion of scheduled tribes is found in Jhabua district with 83.48 per cent. Jhabua, Dhar, Mandla, Surguja and Bastar districts are predominantly tribal districts with more than half their population being tribal. Concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is comparatively high in rural areas than in urban areas. Apparently in an agricultural based economy like ours, the largest chunk of agricultural labour comes from this group. More than one-fifth of the population in each district comprises of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes except in the solitary case of Bhopal where it is low (14.91 per cent).

About 43 per cent of our population are workers (main workers and marginal workers taken together), the rest (57 per cent) are non-workers. Non-workers constitute of housewives, students, dependents, retired persons or rentiers, beggars, inmates of institutions, unemployed persons etc. The workers among males are 54.48 per cent and among females 30.64 per cent. The work participation rate is found to be very high

in tribal preponderant districts, the rice-growing tract and the districts with cotton and poppy cultivation. The predominantly wheat growing tracts have relatively low participation rates. The proportion of workers engaged in agricultural occupation (cultivators and agricultural labourers taken together) is 76.20 per cent. Thus the mainstay of our population continues to be agriculture.

Out of the 25.29 million females in our State, 10.54 million are in the reproductive age-group 15-44. The proportion of married females in the reproductive age-group is very high (87.99 per cent) compared to the all-India (excluding Assam) figure of 80.48 per cent. The low levels of age at marriage has lead to the high proportion of married females and consequently large number of couples in the population. The total fertility rate in our State is 4.5 (4.8 in rural areas and 3.6 in urban areas) which is higher than the correspondng all-India average of 3.6 (3.9 in rural areas and 2.8 in urban areas).

Of the total 25.29 million population enumerated in our State at the count of 1981 Census 2,160,759 are born outside Madhya Pradesh. There are 15,131,805 persons who are born in the State but have moved from their place of birth to another village or town within the State. Thus the total migrants on the basis of place of birth account for 33.53 per cent of the total population of the State. The percentage of migrant population in relation to the movement from the place of last residence is 34.35.

These are some of the basic facts revealed by the 1981 Census. We may have the solace that the galloping rate at which our population has grown during the recent past has been restrained. The declining trend in the sex-ratio has also been stabilised. A good stride has also been made in the field of literacy, yet our State has to strive hard to come up to the all-India-level. Our State of Madhya Pradesh is passing through the transition stage of development planning.

Almost all our economic and social policies are influenced by the size, growth-rate composition and quality of population. In the massive programme of planned development launched through successive Five Year Plans, Census plays a key role as the stock-taker and reckoner of the progress made, promises fulfilled and ambitions unrealised.

GMGIPN—S5—364 R. G. India/N.D./88—29-8-90—300.